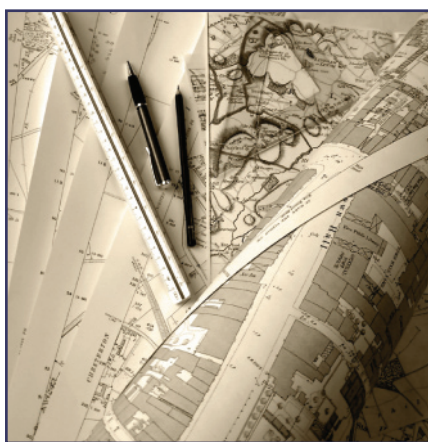


Land South of 41 Mill Lane Sawston



Desk-Based Assessment



July 2013

Client: Campbell Buchanan

OA East Report No: 1476

OASIS No: oxfordar3-152392

NGR: TL 480493

Land South of 41 Mill Lane, Sawston

Desk-Based Assessment

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Report Date: July 2013

Report Number: 1476
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Client Ref: Mill Lane, Sawston
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Accession No: TBA
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Summary

In late May 2013 Oxford Archaeology East (OA East) were commissioned by Campbell Buchanan to undertake a desk-based assessment for an area of land south of 41 Mill Lane, Sawston. The aim of this report is to assess the presence, nature and extent of any heritage assets likely to be affected by the proposed site development.

The site comprises an area of former agricultural land containing a small number of storage units set back from the main road. The current proposal is for residential development of the site comprising new homes, access roads and associated services.

Cartographic sources were only available from the early 19th century onwards, which indicate that the site has not been occupied or developed in any way since that time. Although the late 19th century maps depict small boundary changes following enclosure and the addition of a footpath, no significant change in land use or development is in evidence.

A study of Cambridgeshire's Historic Environment Record, which considers the distribution of known finds, listed buildings and archaeological investigations, indicates that no archaeological interventions have taken place within a 600m radius of the site. Investigations further afield have revealed remains from the Bronze Age, Roman and Saxon periods. The presence of an Iron Age hill fort within the search area is of interest, however this is located almost 1km away.

This assessment of the distribution of CHER records, cartographic evidence and historic background in the vicinity of the site indicates that it has a low potential for the survival of archaeological remains, especially given the site's position set back from the road. However, the lack of previous investigations in close proximity means that the survival of archaeological remains within the development site cannot be ruled out.

1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Planning Background

- 1.1.1 Oxford Archaeology East were commissioned by Andy Girvan of Campbell Buchanan to carry out this desk-based assessment prior to the submission of a planning application for a proposed residential development of the site.
- 1.1.2 The site lies on the western edge of a historic part of Sawston which developed during the Saxon period along the routes of the Roman Road, the Icknield Way (Taylor 1998). As such, the NPPF states that where development includes or has the potential to include heritage assets with archaeological interest, developers should submit a desk-based assessment and where necessary, a field evaluation. The client has therefore requested that this desk-based assessment be submitted along with the planning application for the site.

1.2 Location, Geology and Topography

- 1.2.1 The proposed development area, hereafter referred to as “the site” or “development area” is located in the western part of Sawston, on the south side of Mill Lane (TL 480493) (Figure 1). The site itself is roughly rectangular in plan, set back from the road and accessed via a track (included in the development area depicted on Figure 2).
- 1.2.1 The underlying geology comprises Holywell Nodular Chalk Formation. The sedimentary bedrock was formed approximately 89 to 99 million years ago in the Cretaceous period. The overlying soils are Alluvium - clay, silt, sand and gravel.
- 1.2.2 The superficial deposits were formed up to two million years ago in the Quaternary period when the local environment would have previously been dominated by rivers (www.mapapps.bgs.ac.uk).
- 1.2.3 The site visit suggests that the development area is relatively flat, lying at around 19-20mOD.

1.3 Acknowledgements

- 1.3.1 OA East would like to thank Andy Girvan of Campbell Buchanan for commissioning this desk-based assessment. Research, collation of material and photography was undertaken by the author. Thanks to Lucy Offord for creating the figures and plates and to the staff at Cambridgeshire Records Office and Historic Environment Record for their assistance in collecting the data.

2 ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL BACKGROUND AND SOURCES

2.1 Historical Background

Village Development

- 2.1.1 The early centres of activity in Sawston were centred around the routes of the Icknield Way which crossed the River Cam, running eastward across Cambridgeshire. The main settlement of Sawston appears to have started during the Saxon period as a series of scattered settlements along these routes. Of these, Dernford, Pyratts manor and Huntingdon's manor are recognisable throughout the Medieval period; the Borough around Borough Mill was also recorded (Taylor 1998).
- 2.1.2 Later in the medieval period, the north-south route through the village from Cambridge to Royston and London became more important than the east-west routes; the village cross marked the junction of this route and Church Lane. Settlements away from this, even those around the church, declined and there was increased linear development along the present High Street.
- 2.1.3 A much later planned development known as The Spike, took place at the southern end of the village in the late 19th century. This area was built to house the workers of the Old Yard Leather Works. Other accommodation was built to house workers of a paper mill, mineral water factory and printing works (Taylor 1998).

The Mill Lane Area

The following sections provide a brief summary of the history and development of the Mill Lane area of Sawston. This is mostly drawn from "A History of Sawston" by T F Teversham (Teversham 1947).

1580 Survey of Sawston

- 2.1.4 Mill Lane is mentioned as early as 1580 in the survey of Sawston which was conducted by the Steward John Paxton, under instruction of the lord of the manor, Sir Edmund Huddleston. The entry is as follows "An endware called Myll lane wherein certein personnes doe inhabitt" Teversham wrote that "the houses were in the neighbourhood of the charity allotments, four houses on the north side of the lane and two on the south side. The charity close, then called "Town Close" (also Fotts Close) was woodland and pasture, 3 acres in extent and occupied the same site as the present "Chestnuts". On the east side of the close was Barr Lane which extended northwards up to the Baulkes" (see Figure 8). In and around these houses were other closes of arable land, woodland and pasture, so forming a self-contained hamlet half way between the village and Borough Mill. Twenty years later, the parish became legally responsible for the maintenance of its poor inhabitants who were unable to support themselves, and certain houses in the Mill Lane settlement were eventually used as workhouses.

The Parish Ditches

- 2.1.5 There are a number of ditches within the parish and Teversham has classed these into three main groups, all of which he believes have been in existence since Prehistoric times (Teversham 1947).
- 2.1.6 There is one ditch of particular relevance for this desk-based study which is located on the southern boundary of the site shown on Teversham's Map as "3" (Figure 8), this part of the ditch is known as "Stinking Ditch", one of the ditches which ran from Huntingdon's

manor to Town Close. In 1947, Teversham described it as follows: “The Town Close ditch starts from Mill Lane and skirts the western boundary of the recreation ground. This section of the ditch has been significantly called “Stinking Ditch”, a name which it still thoroughly deserves. The ditch turns due west along the length of the Town Closes, past the charity allotments and “Big Tittys” and then runs due north along Stakings as far as “Little Titty’s”. Here it turns west and runs across Stakings direct to the outfall at the entrance to Dovehouse Meadow.”

- 2.1.7 Maintenance of the parish ditches was of up-most importance and at no point during the medieval period is there reference to the inhabitants of Mill Lane ever suffering from flood waters as Teversham recalls happening between 1887 and 1918 (Teversham 1947). He believes that it was “the construction of the LNER Railway embankment in 1845 which was indirectly the cause of these floods, as much of the flood water from Bridgemoor which formerly overflowed into the meadows near Whittlesford Mill, was diverted by the embankment towards the west end of Common Lane and then across Stakings into Mill Lane. The last serious recorded flood occurred in May 1918, when a whole row of partly submerged cottages at the western end of Mill Lane suddenly collapsed”.

Mill Lane in the 19th Century

- 2.1.8 After 1811 the workhouse in Mill Lane was demolished and there were three other houses on Mill Lane to house the aged and disabled poor.

- 2.1.9 Teversham describes Mill Lane in the late 19th century as follows:

“...Mill Lane was still, as in medieval days, a winding and sheltered avenue with grass verges, shaded by pollard elms and ash trees... in summer children would stroll along the lane, picking dewberries among the dense undergrowth by the laneside, or stroll around the closes to climb old oak trees”.

“But the lane has other less pleasant memories, of disastrous floods which brought discomfort, disease and distress into many cottage homes”.

- 2.1.10 It was the enclosure of 1802/3 that changed not only the layout of the parish, which had remained unaltered since medieval times, but which had a “paralysing effect” on much of the population. Many who did not own either their land or house were forced to change occupation or to work as farm labourers for the larger farms. Many others became “paupers” who, along with their families, the parish had a responsibility for. The parish therefore often found them work, although for low wages, such as cleaning out ditches, road construction and repair and digging and barrowing in the local quarry pit.

2.2 The Historic Environment Record (HER) and Archaeological Investigations

- 2.2.1 A search of the county's Historic Environment Record (HER) was carried out over a 750m radius of the site.

- 2.2.2 The HER is a computerised database of all listed and other historic buildings and all known archaeological sites, historic parks and gardens and other historic landscape features in the county, plotted onto linked digital mapping and often supplemented by photographs, drawings and written accounts. The search was carried out by a member of Cambridgeshire's Historic Environment team and all records falling within a 750m radius of the site were provided in descriptive form with corresponding datasets supplied as shapefiles to provide the exact geographic location of each record (Figures 3 and 4).

2.2.3 The results of the search are provided below, by period and also summarised in the tables in Appendix B. There are no HER entries within the site itself. Figure 3 shows the location of all event and monument records and Figure 4 shows all historic building records. The results of the listed building search is presented in Section 2.3 and also supported by a descriptive table in Appendix B.

Prehistoric

2.2.4 There are a small number of records relating to prehistoric activity within the search area, most of which have been generated from archaeological investigations, findspots and non-intrusive investigations.

2.2.5 During an archaeological evaluation and subsequent excavation at Sawston Police Station, Cambridge Road (ECB1464/CB15777 and MCB17152) 660m to the north-east of the development area, ditches were identified which were thought to be part of a larger Bronze Age field or enclosure system. These were sealed by quantities of Middle-Late Bronze Age struck flint and unstruck nodules. A small assemblage of residual Neolithic and Bronze Age worked flint was recovered from later features during excavations at Sawston Hall in 2008, approximately 650m to the south-east (MCB17295), this was in addition to the evaluation in 2006 which recovered a Neolithic/Bronze Age water channel which was believed to have been re-cut during the Roman period (ECB2291). In 2011, a single ditch of probable Bronze Age date was recorded during an evaluation at 28 Cambridge Road (ECB3658/MCB19569).

2.2.6 An aerial photographic survey undertaken during the early 1980s identified what has been interpreted as a late prehistoric enclosure to the south of Borough Hill, approximately 950m to the north-west of the development site (ECB1706). Further non-intrusive investigation has suggested that this is a later prehistoric fort.

2.2.7 Reported find spots include a number of flint cores, flakes and blades found during gardening at Bowers Terrace, 200m north-east of the development site (MCB17619) and a Neolithic flint scraper from an unspecified location (HER 04113).

Iron Age and Roman

2.2.8 There is evidence for Iron Age and Roman activity within the search area, particularly from archaeological investigation and works associates with Borough Hill fort.

2.2.9 The most significant site recorded is that of the Scheduled Monument of Borough Hill Iron Age hill fort approximately 950m to the north-west of the development site (DCB190). The large multivallate hill fort is situated on a low chalk promontory surrounded to the north, south and west by the floodplain of the River Cam. The promontory stands about 2m-3m above the surrounding alluvium, which is sufficient to allow the hill fort to dominate the local landscape, and in particular the course of the river which flows close to the southern edge of the site. The monument is roughly oval in plan, measuring approximately 430m east to west and 300m north to south. The circuit of defences is composed of varying arrangements of banks and ditches enclosing an area of approximately 8ha. The north-west arc of the defences is visible as a broad bank, 30m-40m wide, following the contours of the hill. The bank retains an inner and outer scarp and survives to a height of approximately 0.9m. A geophysical survey of this area conducted in 1992 indicated the below ground survival of a 5m wide ditch, flanked by an outer linear feature thought to be remains of a timber built box rampart. A palisade trench traversing the line of the ditch was noted during the survey. This feature is considered to be part of an elaborate entrance way giving access to the lower-lying floodplain to the west. The box rampart was also identified further to the east along the northern arc of

the defences, where it was flanked by two 5m wide ditches set 30m apart. The rampart bank is more clearly defined to the north-east of Homewood House where the perimeter of the enclosure passes through a wooded field boundary. At this point the bank measures 6.5m wide and up to 1.1m in height. The counterscarp bank formed by the outer ditch is also visible some 6m from the base of the rampart, surviving to a height of about 1m. A single broad bank, up to 1.4m high and 50m wide, crosses the promontory and marks the eastern perimeter of the enclosure. Aerial photographs show that this section of the defences comprises two ditches with internal banks and a further inner ditch. A geological test pit dug into one of these banks in 1990 revealed a 0.8m deep layer of re-deposited chalk capped by 0.3m of clay. The chalk component of the bank is visible in the plough-soil, whereas the in-filled ditches are marked by slight depressions containing darker soil. A 30m wide gap in the defences in the middle of the eastern field is thought to represent a simple entrance way aligned with the easiest approach to the hill fort along the promontory. The southern defences are largely overlain by a raised causeway which carries the access road to the modern paperworks. However, a short section of the bank has been identified in the western part of the pasture to the south of the road.

- 2.2.10 Other investigations associated with the hill fort include a watching brief conducted in 1993 (ECB1086) during the construction of a pipe line, which recorded the survival of the hill fort bank and ditch as well as a shallow pit and ditch positioned outside of the fort. A second watching brief comprising seventeen test pits was undertaken during 2001 (ECB1378). A series of layers were noted within the circuit of the fort as well as parts of the banks and ditches themselves.
- 2.2.11 An archaeological evaluation and subsequent excavation at Sawston Police Station (ECB1464/CB15777 and MCB17152) 660m to the north-east of the development area revealed the remains of two ditched enclosures which may be Roman military camps and a subsequent road junction, both dating to the 1st century. Investigations at Sawston Hall in 2006 and 2008 approximately 650m to the south-east (MCB17295/ECB2291) identified two Roman wells, a ditch and a re-cut prehistoric water channel.

Saxon

- 2.2.12 Records relating to Saxon activity mostly derive from reported findspots and investigations which have taken place at Sawston Hall.
- 2.2.13 Excavations at Sawston Hall in 2008 (MCB17810) revealed finds and features of 8th to 13th century date comprising pits, ditches and a large in-filled solution hole as well as a rare Saxon pewter brooch. Finds suggest occupation activity in the vicinity, possible associated with the earlier manorial precursor to Sawston Hall.
- 2.2.14 Findspots from this period include a plain brooch or buckle (HER04112) and a key with stirrup-shaped handle (HER04111), both from unspecified locations within the parish.

Medieval

- 2.2.15 There are relatively few records relating to medieval activity within the search area, deriving from a diverse range of sources.
- 2.2.16 There are just three medieval records relating to archaeological investigations. Investigations at Sawston Hall in 2006 (MCB17317 and ECB2291) identified two 12th-14th century ditches, thought to relate to an earlier hall on the site. Field walking at Borough Hill hill fort in 1992 recovered a single sherd of medieval pottery (ECB1006)

and a medieval headland was recorded as part of the Roman archaeological investigations at the Old Police Station (ECB1464/CB15777 and MCB17152).

- 2.2.17 A number of buildings survive within the search area that are believed to have medieval origins. These include Sawson Hall (HER01267a), the Manor and Farmhouse at Huntingdon's Farm (HER01268), Saint Mary's Church (HER04123 / DCB4775) and The Queens Head Inn (HER04140 / DCB6226),
- 2.2.18 At Huntingdon Farm, 400m to the south-east of the development area (HER01268), there is also a known moated site. Evidence for this has come mostly from earthworks which have revealed the remains of a rectangular moat on the west side of the current farmhouse. The site measures approximately 67m long with a moat 9m wide, shallow, and only slightly wet. On the outer side is a slight bank, a lesser ditch, and then another small blank. The northern part of the original enclosure has been partly separated by a ditch coming from the west and has been raised in level by 0.6m. This is the site of Huntingdon's Manor.
- 2.2.19 There is also a record of the site of the former 16th century market cross on the junction of High Street and Church Lane (HER04167/DCB5481).

Post-medieval

- 2.2.20 The majority of records relating to post-medieval activity within the search area have been generated from buildings, some of which have Listed Building status. Buildings include elements of Sawston Hall (HER01267a/DCB6278), an 18th century dovecote in Orchard Lane (HER1049/DCB6098), a 17th century dovecote in Mill Lane (HER10450/DCB5180), the tannery and drying shed which was part of the Hutchinson and Hardy Tannery (MCB16577/DCB6744), the 19th century Congregational Church (MCB17207) and Sawston Free Church (CB14956). A full list of the listed buildings can be found in Appendix B as well as in Section 2.3.
- 2.2.21 Other records include an undated milestone on the verge of the High Street, (MCB18351) and extensive post-medieval earthworks at Sawston Hall (HER01267) which include a landscaped parkland, moat, pond, bank and fishpond.

Modern

- 2.2.22 With the exception of buildings, there are only four modern records, three of which relate to existing and destroyed structures associated with the Second World War. These comprise records of military headquarters (CB15098) and a range of brick-build buildings constructed during the war (MCB17319), both at Sawston Hall, and the site of a destroyed Pillbox located between the river Cam and Whittlesford (MCB16383).
- 2.2.23 An archaeological evaluation at the Bellbird Primary School, approximately 650m to the north-east of the development site in 2007 recorded a modern boundary ditch and a large modern pit (MCB19830/ECB2774). Finds recovered from this site included an undated dog skeleton and three struck flints recovered from the sub-soil.

Undated

- 2.2.24 There are a small number of records within the search area which remain undated but indicate the presence of archaeological remains within the vicinity.
- 2.2.25 Earthworks have been recorded spanning five fields to the west of Huntingdon Farm, approximately 400m to the south of the development site (HER10005). Although not fully identified, these are possibly the result of gravel extraction or quarrying. Earthworks have also revealed undated fishponds and a ditch within the grounds of Sawston Hall

(HER11254) and a number of ditched and banked features were identified during aerial photographic surveys at Borough Hill in 2000 (ECB2185). A Geophysical survey also carried out at Borough Hill in 2001 identified the presence of a triple ditched enclosure with internal features typical of intensive occupation within (ECB2184).

2.3 Listed Buildings

There are 46 Listed Buildings within the search radius of the site (Figure 4). A summary of all of the buildings in the search area is included in Appendix B.

- 2.3.1 In the immediate area surrounding the site there are very few Listed Buildings. On Mill Lane, approximately 185m to the north-west of the site, is a Grade II Listed 17th century timber-framed plastered building with some 19th century extensions (DCB5181). Also on Mill Lane is a 17th century dovecote (DCB5180) currently used by the school for storage and a Grade II Listed 18th/19th century house called The Orchards, which is timber-framed with a steeply pitched roof and plastered plinth (DCB4754).
- 2.3.2 The majority of the listed buildings are located within the historic core of the village, along the High Street (Figure 4), the earliest of which include the 12th century church of St Mary (DCB4775), the late 15th century Queens Head Inn (DCB6226) and Sunnyside and Vine Cottage, originally one single medieval open hall (DCB4759).

2.4 Cartographic Evidence

- 2.4.1 Historic maps showing the current site and spanning the period 1811 to 1981 were examined at Cambridgeshire Records Office (CRO). Each map is described below:

Sawston Inclosure Map, 1811 (Figure 5)

- 2.4.2 The earliest map viewed at Cambridgeshire Records Office was the 1811 Inclosure Map. This map shows that the current development site lies within three separate fields numbered 127, 128 and 129 – these fields form different boundaries within the site than those which currently exist (Figure 2).
- 2.4.3 The accompanying Inclosure Award states that these parcels of land, amongst many others in the parish, were owned by Richard Huddleston Esq. It is likely that Richard Huddleston rented out these and other pockets of land within the parish. Unfortunately the Inclosure Award does not provide any information regarding land use or the name of tenant/occupier.
- 2.4.4 There is what appears to be a rectangular building/range of buildings within the northern part of plot 129. These are not included within the current development area, although they may have represented a house/houses for those renting or working on this or associated plots.
- 2.4.5 The land was most likely rented and farmed and there is no suggestion of buildings or any other activity occurring within the development area.

First Edition Ordnance Survey Map (25" edition), 1886 (Figure 6)

- 2.4.6 The introduction of the Ordnance Survey mapping provided reliable, scaled maps which show unbiased accurate detail of the landscape, depicting buildings, roads, footpaths and relevant boundaries.
- 2.4.7 The First Edition Map of Sawston depicts a removal of the boundaries which formed the three separate plots on the previous Inclosure Map of 1811. The three plots appear to have been amalgamated into one, although north to south tree lines may represent a

remnant of the former boundaries. The presence of the trees within the site on this map, as well as those flanking the boundaries, may indicate that it was common or wasteland; it certainly does not appear to be in any form of agricultural or occupational usage.

- 2.4.8 A footpath, denoted by the letters “F.P.” runs diagonally from north-west to south-east in the north-eastern corner of the development area; this further supports the suggestion that the land was not in agricultural use by the late 19th century. The footpath links up with a number of paths shown within this part of Sawston, possibly indicating public access across the fields within this part of the parish.

Second Edition Ordnance Survey Map (25” edition), 1903 (Figure 7)

- 2.4.9 There appears to have been no significant change or development within the site between the time of the First Edition map of 1886 and the Second Edition of 1903. The trees shown on the previous map are not depicted on the Second Edition Maps, although that is not to say they have been removed as they are only used to depict areas of dense woodland or orchard by this time.
- 2.4.10 Mill Lane is now labelled and the small development in the north-western corner of the field (not included in the development area) has a “W” at the end of the building range denoting a well. The footpath is still depicted on this map.
- 2.4.11 The adjacent western field is labelled “Allotments” which are still present and in use today.

Sketch map of Sawston in 1947, from “History of Sawston” by T.F. Teversham (Figure 8)

- 2.4.12 This sketch map has been included in this study as it depicts the drain which runs along the southern edge of the proposed development area. This ditch is numbered “9” on the accompanying key and is called “Stinking Ditch”.
- 2.4.13 The proposed site falls within an area labelled “31” which, according to the corresponding key, is an area called “Town Close” bounded on the eastern and southern sides by a ditch; other field boundaries are not depicted at this scale.

1950-54 Ordnance Survey Map (25” edition) (Figure 9)

- 2.4.14 The next available map which depicts the site in detail is the 1950-54 Ordnance Survey Map. The land which lies within the development area does not appear to have been developed or impacted upon since the last map of 1903. The footpath is still present and there is nothing on this map to suggest any change in land use.
- 2.4.15 There are a few more small buildings in the north-western corner of the field (outside of the development area) and the most obvious change within close proximity is the addition of houses in the field to the immediate east called Town Close and also what appears to be significant residential development along the north side of Mill Lane.

1981 Ordnance Survey Map (25” edition) (Figure 10)

- 2.4.16 During the 30 years between the time of the last map of 1950-54 and the next available map of 1981 there appears to have been an explosion of residential housing developments, particularly in the area between the northern side of Mill Lane and New Road.
- 2.4.17 Within the proposed development area a small range of buildings are depicted by the 1950s whose layout is identical to those still present within the site at the time of the site

visit in early June 2013. On this map these buildings are accessed from a track leading directly from Mill Lane, as is still the current site layout of the proposed development area today.

- 2.4.18 What was previously one field in the three maps dating back to 1903, now appears to be three separate areas: the plot which forms part of the current development area occupying the southern part of the field and two new areas of housing including a fire station fronting onto Mill Lane on either side of the access track.
- 2.4.19 The public footpaths previously depicted across the site as well as in other nearby parts of Sawston appear to have been removed/built upon. The allotment is still shown to the immediate west and the field to the immediate south includes a breakers yard.
- 2.4.20 Other than the erection of these few storage (?) buildings within the development area, there is nothing to suggest that any other development or significant change in land use occurred between the 1950s and 1980s.

2.5 Other Designations

- 2.5.1 There are no designated sites such as Scheduled Monuments, Ancient Woodland or Listed Buildings within the development area. Those sites returned during a search of the area within a 750m radius of the site are listed and described in Section 2.2 and presented in full in Appendix B.

2.6 Aerial Photographic Surveys, Cropmarks and Earthworks

- 2.6.1 No new aerial photographic assessments or geophysical surveys were carried out for this desk-based assessment, however, CHER records of nearby earthworks indicate the presence of an earlier fort at Borough Hill (ECB1706), post-medieval landscape features at Sawston Hall (HER01267) and a medieval moated site at Huntingdon Farm (HER01268). The earthworks located closest to the development site lie approximately 400m to the south-east.

2.7 Site Visit (Plates 1-5)

- 2.7.1 A site visit was undertaken on 4th June 2013 with the aim of assessing the development area within the context of its topography, current land-use and relationship with known and previously unidentified heritage assets.
- 2.7.2 Access to the site is on the south side of Mill Lane (Plate 1) via an unsurfaced track (Plate 2). At the bottom of the track the roughly rectangular parcel of land which makes up the site was mostly visible, with a fence running around the perimeter. From this position, the site appeared to be relatively flat, although it was fairly overgrown with meadow grasses and small shrubs and trees (Plate 3). Although not accessed, two large buildings were visible – both modern and thought to be those first represented on the 1981 Edition Ordnance Survey Map (Figure 10).
- 2.7.3 The site was also viewed from the western side where access was possible via the parish allotments. Again, the site was fenced off and only viewed from the boundary. This side of the site/development area varied very little from the northern side: comprising long meadow grasses and overgrown shrubs and trees (Plates 4 and 5).

3 DEPOSIT MAPPING

3.1 General

3.1.1 This section aims to broadly predict the existence of archaeological remains within the development area based on the mapping of the distribution of all known historic assets outlined in the previous sections.

3.2 Prehistoric

3.2.1 There is very little evidence of prehistoric activity close to the site. Archaeological investigations have recorded evidence of Bronze Age activity on sites at Cambridge Road and at Sawston Hall, however both sites are more than 600m away. Reported finds have not been precisely mapped/located and although there is greater potential for remains around the Borough Hill hill fort, this site is almost 1km away.

3.2.2 The “Stinking Ditch” running along the southern boundary of the development area is thought to have prehistoric origins (Teversham 1947), however, there is nothing to suggest that this or any of the several other surviving ditches were anything more than drainage or boundary ditches as opposed to any significant settlement or enclosure boundaries.

3.2.3 There is therefore a low probability of encountering Prehistoric remains within the development site other than perhaps stray finds, however, as there have been no archaeological investigations within close proximity, this cannot be entirely ruled out.

3.3 Iron Age and Roman

3.3.1 The most reliable evidence for Iron Age activity derives mostly from the presence of, and investigations around, the hill fort at Borough Hill almost 1km from the site. Investigations at Sawston Police Station and at Sawston Hall, both more than 600m away have recorded surviving evidence of Roman activity, associated with the military and the Roman Road.

3.3.2 There is therefore a low probability of encountering Iron Age or Roman remains within the development site. However, as there have been no archaeological investigations within close proximity, this cannot be entirely ruled out.

3.4 Saxon

3.4.1 Records relating to Saxon activity mostly derive from reported findspots and investigations which have taken place at Sawston Hall where significant evidence for occupation has been discovered.

3.4.2 As a result there is a low probability of encountering Saxon remains within the development site. However, as there have been no archaeological investigations within close proximity, this cannot be entirely ruled out.

3.5 Medieval

3.5.1 Other than surviving buildings of medieval origin, a stray pottery sherd from Borough Hill and the site of the former market cross, there is surprisingly limited archaeological evidence of medieval activity within the search area.

3.5.2 Investigations at Sawston Hall in 2006 identified two 12th-14th century ditches, thought to relate to an earlier hall on the site. A medieval headland was recorded as part of the

primarily Roman archaeological investigations at the Old Police Station. A known moated site lies 400m to the south-east of the development area at Huntingdon Farm, and there is mention of houses in “Myll lane” in the 1580 survey.

- 3.5.3 There is a low-moderate probability of encountering medieval remains within the development site based upon its close proximity to Huntingdon's Farm and the historical development of Mill Lane, which has origins in at least the Saxon or medieval period; during this time there were known to be buildings present (Teversham 1947), although these are most likely to have been situated on the street-frontage.

3.6 Post-medieval and modern

- 3.6.1 Records relating to post-medieval activity comprised the largest number of all records in the 1km radius search of the site, most of which relate to buildings. Other records include an undated milestone on the verge of the High Street and extensive post-medieval earthworks at Sawston Hall. Archaeological investigations at the Bellbird Primary School, approximately 650m to the north-east of the development site in 2007, recorded a modern boundary ditch and a large modern pit and records surrounding WWII activity relate to either destroyed structures or extant buildings at Sawston Hall.
- 3.6.2 Cartographic evidence shows that there have been very few boundary changes within the last two centuries and no obvious development or use other than agricultural or pasture/common land. Historic background research has revealed that the surrounding fields and perhaps those in which the development area is situated were subjected to episodes of flooding following the construction of the railway embankments in the mid 19th century. This may be another reason why the site was not developed in the recent past and there may be evidence for these flood deposits currently surviving within the land.
- 3.6.3 There is therefore a low-moderate probability of encountering post-medieval remains within the development site. Where present these are most likely to be boundary ditches, as depicted on the 1811 map (Figure 5). there may also be a small amount of disturbance associated with the present mid 20th century buildings.

4 DEGREE OF SURVIVAL

4.1 General

4.1.1 This section broadly assesses the degree of likely survival of any archaeological remains within the site. It has not been possible to provide a detailed predictive deposit model as there have been (on present knowledge) no site investigation reports and there are no recorded finds from the site, therefore the following is intended as a guide only.

4.1.2 The site's prior use, as primarily agricultural/pasture land, indicates that the depth of deposits should not be greater than average. Based on historic mapping, no buildings are known to have existed within the site from the mid 19th century until the mid 20th century. It is also unlikely that there were many buildings present within the development area during the medieval period, given its location outside the medieval core of the village. Whilst the historical sources do indicate a small number of outlying structures, these would most likely be positioned on the street-frontage and it is unlikely that any associated plots would extend as far back as the development area.

4.2 Rating

4.2.1 Based on the distribution of known finds and other heritage assets and their likely degree of survival within the site, a broad rating for each period can be summarised as follows.

<i>Period</i>	<i>Distribution</i>	<i>Survival</i>
Prehistoric	Low	Good/Unknown
Iron Age/Roman	Low	Good/Unknown
Saxon	Low	Good/Unknown
Medieval	Low-moderate	Good/Unknown
Post-medieval	Low-moderate	Good/Unknown
Modern	Low-moderate	Good/Unknown

5 DISCUSSION AND CONCLUSIONS

5.1 General

- 5.1.1 The objective of this desk-based assessment was to assess the archaeological potential of the development site by drawing together all known documentary, cartographic and archaeological evidence from the surrounding area.
- 5.1.2 Preservation of archaeological deposits on the site is dependent on any ploughing or farming techniques used on the site in the past, however as the land appears to have been un-farmed for at least the last 130 years, it is unlikely to have been disturbed by destructive farming machinery prior to this.
- 5.1.3 On cartographic information it seems likely that there has been little impact on the development area in the last 200 years. The construction of the buildings present on the site during the mid-late 20th century appears to be the only recognisable development.
- 5.1.4 There is a low probability of encountering prehistoric deposits. If they are present they are most likely to be finds scatters.
- 5.1.5 There is a low probability of encountering Late Iron Age remains given the proximity of the site to known settlement at the hill fort almost 1km away. The closest evidence for Roman archaeology is recorded over 600m away.
- 5.1.6 The likelihood of encountering Saxon remains is low and known occupation from this period appears to be centred around Sawston Hall and the core of the village along the High Street.
- 5.1.7 The most likely features to be encountered are medieval and post-medieval field boundaries.
- 5.1.8 Modern building debris and levelling layers associated with the construction of the current buildings on the site may be encountered and may also have impacted on any earlier deposits. However these occupy such a small part of the development area that their impact on any archaeological remains is expected to be minimal.

5.2 Impact on Heritage Assets

- 5.2.1 Any below ground works necessary as part of the redevelopment of the site are likely to affect any archaeological features which may be present within the site. The greatest impact is likely to be from site preparation/landscaping and construction of new building foundations, service trenches, access roads, garage footings *etc.*

APPENDIX A. BIBLIOGRAPHY

- | | | |
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| Teversham, T.F. | 1947 | History of Sawston |
| Wright A.P.M (ed) | 1978 | A History of the County of Cambridge and the Isle of Ely: Volume 6 |

Websites Consulted

www.mapapps.bgs.ac.uk

www.landis.org.uk/soilscapes

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APPENDIX B. MAPS AND OTHER SOURCES CONSULTED

Description	Date	Bedfordshire Archive reference
Sawston Inclosure Map	1811	P136/26/1B
First Edition Ordnance Survey Map 25" Edition	1886	Cambridgeshire LIV.7 and LIV.11
Second Edition Ordnance Survey Map 25" Edition	1903	Cambridgeshire LIV.7 and LIV.11
1950-54 Edition Ordnance Survey Map 25" Edition	1950-54	Cambridgeshire LIV.7 and LIV.11
1981 Edition Ordnance Survey Map 25" Edition	1950-54	Cambridgeshire LIV.7 and LIV.11

APPENDIX C. TABLE 1: SUMMARY TABLE OF CAMBRIDGESHIRE HER SEARCH RESULTS

Events (see Figure 3 for plot)

HER No.	Site Name	NGR (TL)	Summary/Comments
ECB1706	RCHME earthwork survey, Sawston, 1993	TL 47216 49496	The enclosure, which almost certainly is of late prehistoric date, is situated on the eastern edge of the River Cam in the parish of Sawston. It is badly plough damaged and was first recognised from aerial photographs in 1980. Subsequently RCHME were asked by the County Archaeologist to make a detailed analytical survey of the site for management assessment purposes. On the evidence of its form and ground plan, the enclosure appears to be a fort of broadly later prehistoric date. As such it is one of only seven forts known in the county at present. Only excavation can now reveal further information about the precise structural details and chronology of the fort at The Borough, Sawston.
ECB1376	Evaluation at Sawston Hall Tennis Court Development, 1991	TL 48868 49194	An archaeological evaluation was undertaken prior to the proposed development of two tennis courts. No archaeological remains were revealed within the evaluation trenches.
ECB1006	Fieldwalking at Borough Hill, Sawston, 1992	TL 47126 49609	During phase one of the evaluation, a field was fieldwalked in transects. With the exception of one medieval sherd, no archaeological finds were recovered.
ECB1086	Watching brief at Borough Hill Iron Age hillfort, Sawston, 1993	TL 47203 49580	In December 1993, the Archaeological Field Unit completed a watching brief during the construction of a pipeline for computer ducting. Part of the route of the pipeline crossed the site of an Iron Age hillfort. The work demonstrated the survival of the bank and ditch of the hillfort. Outside the fort a shallow ditch and a square cut pit or ditch was recorded.
ECB1377	Evaluation at the Spike, High Street, Sawston, 1995	TL 48909 48765	Seven trenches were excavated in a small area set aside for the first stage of the housing development, after which a Fluxgate magnetometer survey was carried out across the remainder of the large field. Several linear features were recorded in the trenches, which appear to be the remains of boundary or drainage ditches. No dating evidence was recovered from any of the features on the site, which is significant as the surface of the field was littered with an abundance of C19th and C20th pottery and glass. These artefacts are therefore limited to the ploughsoil. The geophysical survey located a large linear anomaly, which runs along the same alignment as a track marked on the 1885 OS map, and a series of anomalies which have been interpreted as pits and small linear features in the east of the site. A further stage of evaluation was carried out over these anomalies, and they were found to be comparable to those features discovered in the initial phases, in that their fills were very similar, and they contained no datable evidence. At least one substantial ditch was discovered which did not show up on the geophysical survey. These findings emphasise the past rural nature of the site.
ECB2243	Geophysical survey at the Spike, Sawston, 1995	TL 488 488	A magnetometer survey was undertaken to locate any archaeological remains within an area of proposed residential development. Several anomalies of archaeological potential were recorded, including a cluster of pit features and linear responses, and an area of increased magnetic activity.
ECB2185	AP assessment, Spicer Estate,	TL 47150 49550	An AP assessment was carried out to map the defences of Borough Hill hillfort, using photographs taken over a 50 year

	Sawston, 2000		span to plot the location of the double ditches and banks. The assessment also showed a number of ditched and banked features outside the ringwork, but not evidence of internal features.
ECB2184	Geophysical survey at Borough Hill, Sawston, 2000	TL 47139 49541	A fluxgate gradiometer survey was carried out at the hillfort in advance of evaluation. The survey showed a triple-ditched elliptical enclosure, c. 400m long at its longest axis, containing a high density of anomalies typical of intensive occupation within the hillfort. The survey provided evidence for function zones within the enclosure, together with concentrations of pit type anomalies. A number of enclosures and linear anomalies were detected outside the multivallate enclosure, one of which was cut by the enclosure ditch.
ECB1378	Watching brief at Borough Hill, Sawston, 2001	TL 47160 49429	Seventeen test pits were excavated through the backfill of a water main which crosses Borough Hill Iron Age hillfort. A watching brief with recording and limited excavation has revealed a number of archaeological layers and features within the circuit of the fort, as well as parts of the banks and ditches themselves. The principal archaeological periods represented are Prehistoric, Iron Age and Romano-British.
ECB1464	Evaluation and watching brief at Sawston Police Station, 2003	TL 48540 49853	An evaluation and watching brief at Sawston Police station revealed the remains of two ditched enclosures, which may be Roman military camps, and a subsequent road junction, both probably dating to the 1st century AD. Additional evidence of Neolithic and Late Bronze Age/Early Iron Age activity and a Medieval agricultural headland were identified.
ECB1972	Evaluation at 16-20 High Street, Sawston, 2005	TL 48551 49916	Six evaluation trenches were excavated in advance of housing development, revealing elements of a large Bronze Age field or enclosure system. The enclosure had been identified in a previous excavation to the S, where it had been interpreted as being Roman. The ditches were found to contain large quantities of struck flint and unstruck flint nodules in their upper fills, possibly derived from knapping site or nearby clearance cairn. The upper fills also contained a small but varied faunal assemblage.
ECB2291	Evaluation at Sawston Hall, 2006	TL 48775 49078	Four trenches were excavated within the grounds of Sawston Hall in advance of the conversion of the hall to a hotel, revealing remains dating from prehistoric to post-medieval periods. A wide channel was recorded in the SW part of the site, which contained a large assemblage of burnt and worked flint, and late Iron Age/early Roman pottery. This water channel was a focus for activity in throughout the Neolithic and Bronze Age, and was possibly recut in the early Roman period. A series of medieval ditches was also recorded, interpreted as either field ditches or features associated with the medieval manor grounds. A large moat ditch was recorded on a NNW to SSE alignment within the walled garden, which may have been part of the original 12th/13th century manor, which was backfilled in the late medieval period.
ECB2600	Geophysical survey at Sawston Hall, 2006	TL 48832 49129	A magnetometer and resistivity survey were undertaken on lawns at Sawston Hall to locate an evidence of features associated with the previous hall, and to find evidence of the conjectured northern side of the moat. The surveys revealed a series of metalised garden paths, and an anomaly which may indicate the north-western part of the medieval moat, which survives in part to the south of the hall. A weak rectilinear feature was also identified on the front lawn, suggested to represent a structure of pre-Victorian date.
ECB2327	Evaluation at Dale Way, Sawston, 2006	TL 48885 49765	A desk-based assessment noted a high potential for remains associated with Iron Age or Roman rural settlement in the vicinity. However, no archaeological features were encountered in the thirteen evaluation trenches excavated.
ECB2427	Area 1 excavation at Sawston Hall, 2006	TL 48751 49129	A first stage of excavation was undertaken on the site of the new car park, as part of the conversion of Sawston Hall into use as a hotel. The excavation revealed finds and features of 8th to 13th century date, comprising pits, ditches and a large in-filled solution hollow, as well as a Late Saxon pewter brooch of continental origin. Residual Neolithic and Bronze Age flint work was recovered from later features. Subsurface remains associated with the NAAFI buildings constructed during the WWII airfield occupation of the site were also identified.

ECB2842	Gradiometer survey at Bellbird Primary School, Sawston,	TL 48776 49442	A fluxgate gradiometer survey was undertaken on 1ha of land on the site of a new primary school. The survey identified a wide range of magnetic variation, including a series of diffuse and ill-defined curvilinear and linear anomalies, which could reflect the presence of buried ditches. The presence of modern ferrous disturbance was also noted.
ECB2774	Evaluation at Bellbird Primary School, Sawston, 2007	TL 48747 49424	Six trenches totalling 264 square metres were opened in advance of the construction of a new primary school. No archaeological features or significant finds assemblages were recorded. Three undiagnostic flint flakes were recovered, suggesting some level of prehistoric activity at the site.
ECB2831	Evaluation at 11 Babraham Road, Sawston, 2007	TL 48614 49873	An archaeological evaluation was carried out at 11 Babraham Road, Sawston prior to residential development. No significant archaeological finds or features were recovered despite known archaeological remains in the vicinity. Two possible ditches of an unknown date were excavated. One sherd of probable Roman pottery and one struck flint were recovered and kept. Modern pottery and glass was discarded.
ECB3626	Evaluation at Spring Close, Church Lane, Sawston, 2011	TL 4893 4925	One trial trench was excavated in advance of a small development on the site revealing no archaeological finds or features, despite the high potential for remains associated with Sawston Hall.
ECB3658	Evaluation at Former Moules Garage, 28 Cambridge Road, Sawston 2011	TL 4851 4997	A two trench evaluation revealed a single ditch of probable middle Bronze Age date which contained two fragments of struck flint.

Monuments (see Figure 3 for plot)

HER Number	Site Name	Record type	NGR (TL)	Period	Summary/Comments
01267	Moat and Earthworks, Sawston Hall	Monument	TL 489 490	Post-Medieval	At Sawston Hall: this house, the ancient home of the Huddleston family, has fragmentary traces of a moat of rectangular plan. Only the S side, some 480ft, long is now traceable.
01267a / DCB6278	Sawston Hall	Building	TL 4883 4912	15th-17th century	A C16 mansion with some pre 1553 work, built round a rectangular courtyard (the S half about 1557, the N half about 1584). Refitted in the C19 and in about 1861 the structure restored. Has important associations with Mary Tudor. The only Elizabethan Mansion in the country which is built of clunch and not brick and is the only surviving courtyard house. According to a contemporary document it possessed a closed-in forecourt as well but this has now completely gone. In the S range a number of minor details survive which seem to go back to a C15 or early C16 house (which was burnt by a mob after Queen Mary spent a night there in 1553). A tablet in the courtyard bears the dates 1557 and 1584 with the initials of John Huddleston and his son Edmund. The house contains one of the most convincing priest-holes in the country.
01268	Moated site at Huntingdon Farm, Sawston	Monument	TL 484 490	Medieval-19th century	Moat at Huntingdon's (sic) Farm. On the W of the farm house there are the remains of a rectangular moat round the garden. The W side alone is fairly complete. This is about 220ft long with a moat 30ft wide, shallow, and only slightly wet. On the outer side is a slight bank, a lesser ditch, and then another small bank. The N part of the original enclosure has been partly separated by a cross ditch coming from the W and has been raised in level by 2ft. This is the site of Huntingdon's Manor.

04111	Saxon / Viking Iron key	Find Spot	Not given	Saxon (410 AD–1065 AD)	An AS iron key with stirrup-shaped handle, unornamented but probably of the Viking period, found at Sawston.
04112	Saxon Brooch	Find Spot	TL 48 49	Saxon (410 AD–1065 AD)	'S'-shaped brooch. The brooch does not appear to be ornamented and has plain terminals. It seems to be deeper in section than the normal 'S'-shaped rooch. The 'S' is normal, though does not exhibit any form of attachment or fastening. It may be a buckle, but it would seem more likely that it was a shield ornament or appliqué and related in type to the example of somewhat similar shape from Alvediston, Wiltshire.
04113	Flint Tools	Find Spot	TL 489 493	Neolithic - 4000 BC to 2201 BC	Flint tools (by vicarage) - cores, blades, scrapers.
04123 / DCB4775	Saint Mary's Church	Building	TL 487 492	13th century- - modern	Pebble and stone rubble. Plain Norman doorway, not in situ, leads into the chancel. Near it a blocked early C13 lancet window. The E window is C19. A N chancel chapel has gone. Only a perpendicular arch remains. The chancel arch also is Perpendicular (post Reformation?). Inside, one gets back to the beginning. C12. Monumental brasses: c.1420 - man in civil dress with feet missing; c1480 - man, in armour (head missing); c.1500- Robert Lockton and wife in shrouds and 5 daughters; 1527, Wm Richardson, rector, in mass vestments. The tower at the W end was built in the C14. The chancel was almost rebuilt at the beginning of the C13 and in the C14 the N aisle was almost entirely reconstructed. See photocopy in Parish File. Is of rubble with ashlar dressings and has a chancel with a N chapel an aisled and clerestoried nave of five bay s with a N. porch, and a W. tower with S. vestry . Earliest parts are of C12 reset in chancel. Parts of both the N. and S. arcades survive from the C12. The chancel was rebuilt in C13, the tower and the two aisles are of the C14. The N. chapel and chancel-arch are C15. The vestry was added, against the tower, in 1899. Most of the old fittings were removed in 1870. The church was restored in 1890, 1892 and 1900. Eight bells, six prior to 1885.
04140 / DCB6226	Queens Head Inn	Building	TL 4863 4917	15th-19th century	Queen's Head Inn, Grade 2*. Late C15 origin, timber framed, pargetted, with old tile roofs. It has two storeys, the first floor over sailing on the street front on exposed brackets. There is a Mod one storey addition to the SW. O2, Queen's Head Inn (name confirmed) is as described.
04167 / DCB5481	Site of Market Cross	Monument	TL 4866 4923	Medieval – 19th century	In the C16 the cross was a tiled building like a market cross, although no market is recorded at Sawston. The building was sold in 1815 so that only the stump of a cross remained; its top was renewed in the 1880's and in 1919 it was further modified to become the village war memorial. A War Memorial now occupies this site. It does not seem to incorporate any remains of a Medieval cross.
10005	Earthworks	Monument	TL 482 489	Unknown	Earthworks spreading over five fields and another two field W of Huntingdon Farm. Some of the earthworks may be the result of gravel extraction or quarrying.
10449 / DCB6098	18th century dovecote, Orchard Lane	Building	TL 4873 4936	Post medieval	3 and 5 Orchard Lane. Early C18, possibly on the monastic site of 'Monkes Ortyarde'. Timber-framed and plastered walls on a brick plinth extended in the C19 by clay lump additions and converted into three dwellings. Plain tiled gabled roof with ridge stack.
10450	C17th dovecote, Mill Lane	Building	TL 4853 4946	Post medieval	At John Faulkner Primary School, Mill Lane Late C17. Situated originally on the boundary of a garden close with other outbuildings. Timber-framed walls plastered, with brick nogging at the lower level which was

11254	Fishponds, Sawston Hall	Monument	TL 489 490	Undated	originally weatherboarded. Plain tiled gabled roof . Square plan. Boarded loft door and entrance door. Now used as a store by the school.
CB14956	Sawston Free Church	Building	TL 4858 4959	19th century - modern	Fishponds in grounds of Sawston Hall with series of ditches around and between them. 2 of 3 ponds still have water. Built as a Congregational church in 1879 between the High Street and the old Congregational church. The fabric is off red brick with stone dressings, in the the early Gothic style; designed by J. Sulman. The old chapel was converted into a lecture hall and later a reading room. The chapel has since become multi-denominational.
CB15098	Sawston Hall (US Fighter Wing HQ)	Monument	TL 48855 49140	World War II	66 US Fighter Wing HQ
CB15777	Roman Road remains, Sawston Police Station	Monument	TL 48511 49833	1st century AD - 1 AD to 100 AD, Medieval - 1066 AD to 1539 AD	An evaluation and watching brief at Sawston Police station revealed the remains of two ditched enclosures, which may be Roman military camps, and a subsequent road junction, both probably dating to the 1st century AD. Additional evidence of Neolithic and Late Bronze Age/Early Iron Age activity and a Medieval agricultural headland were identified. The discovery of the road junction enables a better understanding of the route of Ashwell Street/Street Way in the 1st century AD, and provides evidence of a previously unknown Cam valley route. Further evaluation immediately to the N of the site revealed the ditches to be part of a large Bronze Age field or enclosure system, which had been sealed by quantities of Middle - Late Bronze Age struck flint and unstruck nodules.
MCB16383	Destroyed pillbox, Whittlesford	Monument	TL 476 487	World War II - 1939 AD to 1945 AD	Hexagonal pillbox between the river Cam and Whittlesford church, now destroyed.
MCB16577/ DCB6744	Tannery Great Eastern drying shed, Sawston	Building	TL 4866 4889	Unknown	Part of the Hutchings and Hardy tannery, the Great Eastern shed is of four storeys, with sides completely louvred. Part of chamois leather works. Currently in a dilapidated condition. Listed grade 2.
MCB17152	Bronze Age enclosures, 16-20 Cambridge Road	Monument	TL 4856 4990	Middle Bronze Age to Late Bronze Age - 1600 BC to 701 BC	An evaluation revealed elements of a large Bronze Age field or enclosure system. The enclosure had been identified in a previous excavation to the S, where it had been interpreted as being Roman. The ditches were found to contain large quantities of struck flint and unstruck flint nodules in their upper fills, possibly derived from knapping site or nearby clearance cairn. The assemblage is typical of the later 2nd and early 1st millennia BC, and appears to have been deliberately dumped in the enclosure ditches. A small amount of Mesolithic/Early Neolithic flint was also recovered. The upper fills also contained a small but varied faunal assemblage, with almost half the material being red and roe deer.
MCB17207	Congregational Church	Building	TL 4861 4900	19th century to	Built in 1879 to replace the nearby original chapel, which was converted into a lecture hall and later a reading

MCB17295	Prehistoric and Roman channel, Sawston Hall	Monument	TL 4876 4903	Modern	<p>room. There were 216 church members in 1899, 147 in 1916, 70 in 1945, and 56 in 1967-8. Built of red-brick with stone dressings, in an early Gothic style, designed by J. Sulman.</p> <p>An evaluation within the grounds of Sawston Hall found remains dating from prehistoric to post-medieval periods. In the SW part of the site a wide channel was recorded, which contained a quantity of struck and burnt flint of mostly Neolithic date, mixed with Late Iron Age and 1st century AD Romano-British pottery, in addition to some ceramic building material and animal bone. To the west of the channel two possible Roman wells and a small posthole were recorded, with a further two ditches to the north. This feature is interpreted as a canalised spring or water channel, which was a focus for activity in prehistory, and again in the late Iron Age/early Roman period during which time it may have been recut. The line of the water channel can be traced as a narrow depression running SE to an open pond. A small assemblage of residual Neolithic and Bronze Age worked flint was recovered from later features during excavations on the site of the new car park. Small quantities of abraded Roman pottery were also encountered as residual finds in later contexts.</p>
MCB17317	Medieval moat and ditch, Sawston Hall	Monument	TL 4883 4907	Medieval - 1066 AD to 1539 AD	<p>An evaluation within the grounds of Sawston Hall found remains dating from prehistoric to post-medieval periods. In the area to the S of the hall, a large backfilled ditch was found, aligned approximately NNW to SSE, suggested to be part of the original medieval moated system. The dating of the backfilling of the moat was not conclusive, the only finds being a few sherds of 13th-14th century pottery and quantities of ceramic building material including possible Tudor bricks. It is noted that a survey of 15th century date makes no mention of the moat, and that the infilling of the moat may date to an earlier remodelling of the hall and its associated grounds. A small ditch running parallel to the moat, but which appears to have pre-dated it, was also recorded.</p>
MCB17318	Roman and medieval ditches, Sawston Hall	Monument	TL 4875 4910	Roman - 43 AD to 409 AD, 12th century to 14th century	<p>An evaluation within the grounds of Sawston Hall found remains dating from prehistoric to post-medieval periods. A series of ditches were recorded across the site, which do not follow the same alignment as the post-medieval lay out of the site. One of the ditches produced Roman pottery, whilst another two date to the 12th-14th century, and another two are undated. Together these ditches may suggest that an earlier version of the hall may have been laid out a different alignment to the current post-medieval building.</p>
MCB17319	WWII building, Sawston Hall	Monument	TL 48784 49076	World War II - 1939 AD to 1945 AD	<p>A range of brick-built Second World War buildings which were due for demolition were recorded during the evaluation of the Sawston Hall grounds. The range is single storey, with 5 main rooms, with 4 east-west partitions.</p>
MCB17619	Flint scatter, 3 Bowers Terrace	Find Spot	TL 48361 49415	Early Mesolithic to Early Neolithic - 10000 BC to Unstratified Find 3001 BC	<p>A collection of ten flint cores and 31 flint flakes and blades were recovered from topsoil and subsoil during gardening activities. No untouched pieces were identified, but includes blades and blade cores of Mesolithic or early Neolithic date. The material was collected from the edge of a low terrace along the river Cam. It is likely that the scatter extends along the edge of the terrace, which would have been a favourable spot for prehistoric activity.</p>
MCB17810	Saxon and medieval remains, Sawston Hall	Monument	TL 4875 4913	Middle Saxon to Late Saxon - 651 AD to 1065 AD	<p>A first stage of excavation during the redevelopment of Sawston Hall revealed finds and features of 8th to 13th century date, comprising pits, ditches and a large in-filled solution hollow, as well as a rare Late Saxon pewter brooch of continental origin. The finds from the site strongly suggest the presence of occupation activity dating from at least the 7th to 13th centuries in the vicinity, probably associated with the earlier manorial precursor to Sawston Hall.</p>
MCB18351	Milestone, unclassified road	Monument	TL 4855 4891	Post Medieval	<p>Milestone with metal attachment, on verge of High Street, South of Kingfisher Close, Sawston. Legend reads TO CAMBRIDGE 7 MILES TO LONDON 47.</p>

MCB19569	Ditch at 28 Cambridge Road	Monument	TL 4852 4998	Bronze Age - 2500 BC to 701 BC	A two trench evaluation revealed a single ditch of probable middle Bronze Age date which contained two fragments of struck flint.
MCB19830	Pottery and flint from pit features, Bellbird Primary School	Monument	TL 4874 4943	Modern	The earliest recorded feature was a dog burial in trench 5, and the only other archaeological feature was a shallow modern boundary ditch in Trench 4. A large modern pit was recorded in Trenches 3 and 5. Three sherds of pottery were recovered from the fill of the dog burial in trench 5; two small; abraded, undecorated glazed Whitewares and a single sherd of Early Medieval Essex Micaceous ware. A single fragment of clay pipe stem was also recovered. The dog skeleton was not retained. Three struck flint flakes were recovered from the subsoil, one from Trench 1 and two from trench 5. They were not datable other than the very broad Mesolithic to Bronze Age period.
DCB190	Borough Hill: a large multivallate hillfort	Scheduled Monument	TL472493	Iron Age	The large multivallate hillfort at Borough Hill is situated on a low chalk promontory surrounded to the north, south and west by the floodplain of the River Cam. The promontory stands about 2m-3m above the surrounding alluvium, which is sufficient to allow the hillfort to dominate the local landscape, and in particular the course of the river which flows close to the southern edge of the site. The monument is roughly oval in plan, measuring approximately 430m east to west and 300m north to south. The circuit of defences is composed of varying arrangements of banks and ditches enclosing an area of approximately 8ha. The north west arc of the defences is visible as a broad bank, 30m-40m wide, following the contours of the hill. The bank retains an inner and outer scarp and survives to a height of approximately 0.9m. A geophysical survey of this area conducted in 1992 indicated the below ground survival of a 5m wide ditch, flanked by an outer linear feature thought to be remains of a timber built box rampart. A palisade trench traversing the line of the ditch was noted during the survey. This feature is considered to be part of an elaborate entrance way giving access to the lower-lying floodplain to the west. The box rampart was also identified further to the east along the northern arc of the defences, where it was flanked by two 5m wide ditches set 30m apart. The rampart bank is more clearly defined to the north east of Homewood House where the perimeter of the enclosure passes through a wooded field boundary. At this point the bank measures 6.5m wide and up to 1.1m in height. The counterscarp bank formed by the outer ditch is also visible some 6m from the base of the rampart, surviving to a height of about 1m. A single broad bank, up to 1.4m high and 50m wide, crosses the promontory and marks the eastern perimeter of the enclosure. Aerial photographs show that this section of the defences comprises two ditches with internal banks and a further inner ditch. A geological test pit dug into one of these banks in 1990 revealed a 0.8m deep layer of re-deposited chalk capped by 0.3m of clay. The chalk component of the bank is visible in the ploughsoil, whereas the in-filled ditches are marked by slight depressions containing darker soil. A 30m wide gap in the defences in the middle of the eastern field is thought to represent a simple entrance way aligned with the easiest approach to the hillfort along the promontory. The southern defences are largely overlain by a raised causeway which carries the access road to the modern paperworks. However, a short section of the bank has been identified in the western part of the pasture to the south of the road. Further to the west, the earthworks have been destroyed by the construction of factory buildings and water management features associated with an earlier mill. The outer edge of the western defences has been largely overlain by modern farm buildings, although a distinct break in slope marks the edge of the perimeter within the farm yard. The pasture to the east of the farm contains a bifurcating scarp indicating the positions of two inner banks which enclose an area of minor earthworks indicating the presence of internal features related to the occupation of the hillfort. The interior of the hillfort has been disturbed to varying degrees by ploughing.

							localised building, garden landscaping and the construction of roads. However, it is known that between 0.3m and 0.7m of topsoil cover the site, and this is thought to have afforded a measure of protection to prehistoric features, many of which, as has been demonstrated by the range of pits and linear features identified by the geophysical survey, are cut into the underlying chalk. The following items are excluded from the scheduling: all existing buildings, all fences and garden walls, the made surfaces of paths, roads, car parks, yards, and the tennis court to the south east of Homewood House, although the ground beneath these features is included.
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Listed Buildings (See Figure 4 for plot)

Desig UID	Building Name / Address	Associated Monument Number	NGR (TL)	Date	Description	Grade Listing
DCB6744	Great Eastern Drying Shed and Large Tannery Building at Hutchings and Hardings Limited	1127985	TL 48678 48866	Mid C19th	Also known as the Great Eastern Drying Shed, HIGH STREET Skin drying shed. Mid C.19, Timber-framed and weather boarded above brick ground storey, below hipped slate roof. Twenty six bays by four bays. The arched brick ground floor would formerly have housed steeping tanks. The three upper storeys with adjustable louvered ventilators and unencumbered floor space was for skin drying. Now largely out of use.	II*
DCB4757	Tombstones to East of South Aisle of St Mary's Church	1128024	TL 48775 49235	C17th and C18th	Tombstones to east of south aisle of St Mary's Church GV II Tombstones, group of five a-f C17 and C18. Situated c.3m from east wall of south aisle identified from south-north. a. limestone slab, deeply carved scroll surrounding raised plaque with black painted inscription to Martha wife of John Harris d.1729 'She had 14 children' with skull and angel heads. b. Limestone slab with olive branches, central angel head and swag surrounding raised plaque with black painted inscription to - Harris son of John and Martha Harris d.1706. c. Limestone slab with scroll and acanthus surround to raised oval plaque inscribed to John Harris son of John and Martha d.1719. d. Small limestone slab with shaped head dated 1639 and inscription written in capitals and painted black 'Here lyeth the Body of John Swan that was minister at Sawston 39 years, and died on the 23rd day of November Anno Domini. e. Limestone slab, plain decoration with shaped head and inscribed to Susanna Jaggar - d.1777.	II
DCB4758	Gate Piers to Sawston Hall	1128025	TL 48722 49236	Mid C18th	Ashtar limestone. Square planned with plinth and deep moulded cornice to cap terminating with ball finials. Lattice patterned shields on each north face, low wall and terminating pier to east and pedestrian gateway to west with wall at right angles and terminating piers. C19 wrought iron gates. The gate piers and informal gardens replace the original north entrance and courtyard described in the survey of 1580.	II
DCB6746	Garden Ornament in Courtyard of Sawston	1128026	TL 48846 49123	C18th	Celestial globe supported by figure of Atlas on plinth with enriched cornice. C18. Bronze globe with zodiac inscriptions, lead figure after Algardi, possibly by John Nost on limestone	II

	Hall					plinth.	
DCB4759	Sunnyside and Vine Cottage	1128027	TL 48570 49494	Medieval	II	Two houses, formerly one original building with open hall. Medieval, late C17, and C19 and C20 alterations. Timber-framed with roughcast render. C20 plain tiled roof with three C19 gault brick stacks. No. 1 to east two storeys with boarded door to right hand in closed porched entrance and one six-paned hung sash window; two smaller first floor six-paned hung sash windows and fire insurance plaque. No. 2 lower range, two storeys. C20 porched bay to left hand with glazed-panelled door. One ground floor window and three first floor six-paned hung sash windows. Interior: Some exposed timber-frame.	II
DCB6435	No. 61 (formerly listed as No 69) High Street	1128028	TL 48660 49302 20/		II	House and shop, possibly the Town House mentioned in the Manorial Survey of 1580 by John Paxton steward to the Lord of the Manor. C16 with C19 and C20 alterations and additions. Timber-framed and plastered with painted brick casing. C20 plain tiled roof; end stack; to right hand and ridge stack of late C19 yellow brick. Two storeys with rear outshut, with slated roof. Street façade of five 'bays' with parapet removed from south three 'bays'. Modern shop to right hand with recessed half glazed entrance door to house, two four-paned hung sash windows to left hand with four similar smaller first floor windows. Interior: Exposed ceiling beams, some carved.	II
DCB6096	Ward's House, High Street	1128029	TL 48659 49182	Early C16th	II	Early C16 with later C16 addition, restored in 1885 (date on gable). Timber-framed with plaster infill, brick and stone plinth. Plain tiled roofs. Rear stack and ridge stack with diagonal shaft both rebuilt. Two storeys, C16 two bay cross wing and two bay hall range jettied to street; lower single storey extension to cross wing, plastered with brick plinth and chimney wall. Street elevation; some replacement timbers and applied timbers. Boarded door to left hand; two ground floor and two first floor horizontal sliding sash windows. Interior: crown-post roofs to both ranges; crown-posts with plain chamfers and mitre stops	II
DCB4760	Blake House, High Street	1128030	TL 48613 49131	Possibly C17 altered early C19.	II	Timber-framed and rendered. Pantiled roof and red brick stack behind ridge. Two storeys. Shop to right hand with fixed-light window with glazing bars and six-panelled door with two glazed-panels. House door similar flanked by casement window to left hand with glazing bars and sixteen-paned hung sash window to right hand. Two first floor horizontal sliding sash windows. Included for group value.	II
DCB4761	Manor Cottage, High Street	1128031	TL 48600 49092	C17 with mid to late C19 east addition.	II	Timber-framed and plastered with plain tiled roof and painted brick with pantiled roof and gault brick ridge stack and stack to right hand. Two storeys and one storey and attic, gable to street. C19 six-panelled door and one recessed twelve-paned hung sash window to left hand. Two first floor horizontal sliding sash windows.	II
DCB6097	The Greyhound Public House, High Street	1128032	TL 48551 49582	Late C15 or early C16.	II	Timber-framed with plaster infill and weather-boarded underbuilt timber-frame. Plastered plinth. Plain tiled roofs hipped to right hand. Gault brick stack to left hand and ridge stack to right hand. Two storeys originally jettied on three sides, three equal timber-framed bays with close studding and braces from posts to studs. Three ground floor top hung windows with glazing bars and glazed door to right of centre. Three first floor casement windows. Interior: Double ogee moulded cross beam to two-bay room to south. Crown post truss, with square sectioned crown post and four braces.	II

DCB6436	Ivy Cottage, High Street	1128033	TL 48595 49472	Late C18 or early C19.	Timber-framed with roughcast; render. Plain tiled roof. External brick end stacks partly painted. Two storeys symmetrical façade of three 'bays'. Reeded door case with plain lined panels, and reeded flush panelled door with plain rectangular fanlight, hooded cornice. Two ground floor and three first floor flush framed twelve-paned hung sash windows.	II
DCB6747	No name given	1128034	TL 48597 49225	c. 1700, with early C19 alterations.	Timber-framed and cased in painted brick. Half hipped plain tiled roof. Tall red brick rectangular planned ridge stack to left of centre. Two storeys; three 'bays' with side passage to north. Fine wooden doorcase with rusticated jambs and fanned key block with pulvinated frieze and pediment. Door with four upper raised and fielded panels and lower cross-patterned panel. C20 shop window to right hand (replaces a twelve-paned hung sash window and smaller shop window). Twelve-paned recessed hung sash window to left hand and three similar first floor windows	II
DCB4762	White Lion Inn	1128035	TL 48594 49131	Early C17 altered in C18 and later with early C19 additions	Timber-framed and plastered. Brick plinth. Slated roofs. Two storey central block with one storey and attic cross wing to left hand and two storey additions to right hand with hipped roof. Four chimney stacks and one end stack to right hand of main range reduced. East elevation; main entrance with pilastered wooden doorcase, high canopy on shaped brackets and half-glazed door. Four ground floor twelve-paned hung sash windows and four similar first floor and one attic window. Interior: Exposed stop-chamfered ceiling beams. White Lion Inn open by 1757.	II
DCB4763	Huntingdon Farmhouse	1128036	TL 48439 49048	Late C16 or early C17, with C19 and C20 alterations	Timber-framed and plastered; brick plinth. Plain tiled roofs. Two storeys and cellar, main range with cross wings to north and south. Ridge stack to left hand and side stack to north cross wing. Loggia of three 'bays' between cross wings with main entrance to right hand. Two ground floor and five first floor windows of various sizes with large panes. Shaped barge boards to each gable with finials. Interior: Possibly an open hall with some exposed timber-rame and original roof timbers. The farmhouse is situated within a moated site of Huntingdon's manor.	II
DCB4764	The Orchards, Mill Lane	1128037	TL 48516 49347	Possibly early C18 with C19 additions	Timber-framed and plastered with C19 clay bat; plastered plinth. Steeply pitched plain tiled roof with end stacks, red pantiled roofs to gable extensions. Two storeys. Open porched entrance to left hand with four ground floor casement and hung sash windows; five first floor casement and horizontal sliding sash windows.	II
DCB5775	Sawston Village College	1128038	TL 48225 49766	1930.	Architect H.H. Dunn from design by Henry Morris, Chief Education Officer for Cambridge. The first college of its kind to be built. Neo-Georgian style. Yellow bricks with darker plum brick plinth, and chimney stacks, red pantiled gable and hipped roofs. Symmetrical plan enclosing an open courtyard to east. Central hall block of four 'bays' with two advanced hipped roofed porches each with double six-panelled doors folded into lobby with round arched fanlights with patterned glazing bars open pediment and plastered doorcases. Linked by enclosed arcaded wings to north and south ranges. North classroom range, twelve 'bays' with tall twenty-eight paned hung sash windows with gauged brick arches and exaggerated key blocks, south range with twelve 'bay' arcade grouped in three's leading to public library pedimented and terminating the range. Interior: Details plain and functional with walnut plywood panelling and some original furniture.	II
DCB5776	College House to West of Village College	1128039	TL 48229 49742	1930.	Architect H.H. Dunn. Yellow brick with darker plum brick plinth and chimney stacks; red pantiled hipped roof. Neo-Georgian style. Two storeys, symmetrical façade of three bays.	II

DCB5777	Fountain in Centre of Courtyard to East of Sawston Village College	1128040	TL 48244 49787	1930	Portico with slender columns, four panelled door with glazed panel, flanked by two semi circular bay windows with hung sashes; two first floor casement windows and one full height window with glazing bars.	II
DCB6098	1, 3 and 5, Orchard Lane	1128041	TL 48728 49360	C17 or C18 altered in C19	Moulded concrete or stone, square head with central bowl and water jets from centre and at each angle. Standing in shallow trough. Part of the original design for the courtyard by H. Morris.	II
DCB4775	Parish Church of St Mary	1128065	TL 48761 49236	c.1180	Timber- framed and plastered. Plain tiled saddle back roof. Two storeys, two C19 doors to left and right hand; two ground floor and three first floor horizontal sliding sash windows. Ridge chimney stack. The dovehouse may occupy the site of a former dovehouse at Monkes Ortyarde.	I
DCB6208	Goslings Farmhouse	1165242	TL 48582 48926	Late C18	c.1180 three west bays of nave arcade, early C13 east bays possibly replace original tower and south transept and chancel rebuilt. South aisle rebuilt, west tower early C14. North aisle rebuilt and north porch late C14. C15, chancel-arch rebuilt, north vestry added and clerestory. (Vestry demolished c.1750, Cole). Church restored 1870-1, 1878, 1891; south vestry added 1899. Walls of flint rubble, dressings of Barnack limestone and clunch. Roofs of slate. North elevation: Chancel with two lancet windows, C15 doorway to former vestry with two-centred head (south doorway C12). Plain parapet to nave and north aisle with moulded plinth band continuous around buttresses. Five clerestory windows of two sexfoil-lights in two-centred heads, restored. North aisle buttresses of two stages; blocked window to east with head stops, four restored cinquefoil light windows, two centred arched doorway with C15 door; porch with plain parapet gable archway of two moulded orders with label and head stops. Tower of three stages with embattled parapet and moulded plinth; trefoiled-light window in second stage belfry window of two-trefoiled-lights. Interior: Nave arcades of five bays with pier and double responds between second and third bays. Two east bays C13 with two-centred arches of two chamfered orders, circular piers and semi circular responds with moulded caps and double chamfered bases; three western bays C12, half round arches with round and octagonal piers with moulded caps and bases. Chancel arch, C15, two-centred of two moulded orders and responds with attached shafts moulded caps and bases. Tower arch, two centred of two moulded orders, responds with three main and two subsidiary shafts with moulded caps and bases. Piscinae, in chancel recess with triangular head C13; in south aisle recess with trefoiled head C15. Trefoiled headed recess in chancel C13, and C15 recess with central pier and ogee-head in north aisle. Glass in chancel south windows C15. Monuments and floor slabs. In chancel, to Sir John Huddleston, 1530 altar tomb and canopy of clunch, base with four quatrefoils.	II
					Red brick. Plain tiled roof. Two storeys and attics, three 'bays'. External gable end stack to right hand and end stack to left hand. Moulded string and dentil eaves cornice. Gauged brick arches to two ground floor and three first floor recessed twelve-paned hung sash windows. Central doorway with hood and half-glazed door. Two casement dormer windows with hipped roofs. Interior: Central staircase with turned balusters and close string; exposed ceiling beams. The farmhouse was possibly built for John Gosling a wealthy farmer and tanner who purchased the estate in 1790. The farm was sold in 1913.	

DCB6209	26 High Street	1165287	TL 48582 49497	Early C16 with early C18, C19 and C20 alterations.	Exposed timber-frame with plaster infill, underbuilt jetty with roughcast render. Painted brick gable walls. Square planned red brick ridge stack to left hand, rebuilt upper courses of gault brick; rear stack with reduced diagonal shafts. Two storeys. C20 porch to left hand entrance. Two first floor and ground floor transomed casement windows. Interior: Finely carved cross beam and floor joists. Early C18 details to room to north with wooden cornice, bolection moulded chimney piece and panelled overmantelover-mantel with side pilasters; early C18 staircase. Original wall painting exposed on wall of closed truss.	II
DCB5177	The Woolpack Public House, High Street	1165299	TL 48623 49276	Early C16 with later alterations and extensions refronted c.1937	House with first floor hall, now a public house. Early C16 with later alterations and extensions refronted c.1937. Timber-frame cased in painted gault brick. C20 plain tiled roof, old plain tile and slated rear roofs. Gault brick ridge stack and side stack to left hand with lower courses of C18 brick. Painted brick plinth. Two storeys and cellar. Main range with lower cross wings with first floor hall in main range. Entrance to left of centre with four-panelled glazed door; bay window to right hand with similar details to two ground floor and three first floor transomed casement windows. Interior: Substantial timber-frame with moulded cross beams to central room of two bays, upper hall with cranked braces from post to raised tie beam. Crown post roofs to cross wings with surviving crown post in north cross wing square sectioned with roll mouldings to base and cap and braces to collar purlins and collar. The upper hall may have been used for storage or as a trading hall.	II
DCB5180	Dovecot John Faulker Primary School, Mill Lane	1165362	TL 48526 49453	C17	Timber-framed and plastered, timber-framed plinth with C20 brick nogging. Plain tiled saddle-back roof. Square plan, boarded door to entrance and loft door. Nesting boxes have been removed.	II
DCB5181	82 Mill Lane	1165370	TL 48026 49457	C17	Timber-framed and plastered with corrugated iron roof covering. Tall red brick ridge stack. One storey and attic. Central lobby entry C19 door flanked by two horizontal sliding sash windows. One small dormer window. Modern shop to right hand an addition to main range.	II
DCB5882	Library to Sawston Village College	1165392	TL 48200 49827	1930	Architect H.H. Dunn. Dark plum brick with red pantiled hipped roofs. Single storeyed; symmetrical plan with central block of five 'bays' flanked by lower wings. Three central windows shaped to round arches with interlacing glazing bars and twenty-five paned hung sash windows, apron panels below; entrances to left and right hand with deep moulded cornices to architraves and recessed half-glazed doors. Lower wings each with three hung sash windows, central windows of three lights.	II
DCB5182	Garden Ornament to Centre of Open Court East of Library of Sawston Village College	1165403	TL 48234 49834	1930	Garden ornament to centre of open court east of Library of Sawston Village College GV II Garden ornament. 1930. Stone, replica of Venetian style well head. Carved block round to square head with carved scrolls at each corner, standing on stone slab. Part of the original design for the courtyard by H. Morris.	II
DCB6212	The Crust Warehouse at Hutchings and Hardings Limited	1165831	TL 48596 48831	Mid C.19th	Tannery building. Mid C.19. Flint and brick with timber framed upper storey, hipped slate roof and cast-iron windows. Arcaded ground floor now in-filled originally for steeping tanks. The first floor with generous 6 x 6 pair windows for workshops and an oversailing loft with adjustable louvered shutters for skin dyeing. Included for group value.	II
DCB5234	Telephone Kiosk near	1235709	TL 48659	1935	Type K6. Designed 1935 by Sir Giles Gilbert Scott.	II

	Sawston Hall		49213			Made by various contractors. Cast iron. Square kiosk with domed roof. Unperforated crowns to top panels and margin glazing to windows and door.	
DCB6222	Former Engine House at Hutchings and Hardings Limited	1264942	TL 48643 48882	Early C19th		Engine and boiler house formerly a brewery, early C.19. Brick with slate roof hipped to one end cast iron water tank to other. above single bay engine house. The main building is of three storey, four bays by three indicated by blind arcading. Random cast-iron fenestration. The engine house of three storeys is tall and narrow as if for a beam engine. Similar treatment to brickwork and fenestration. Now used as workshop - store. The building indicated the earlier use of the site and was re-used by the tannery from 1840's.	II
DCB5257	No.108 and the Grove, High Street	1317340	TL 48574 49061	LC17 with C19 alterations.		Timber-framed and plastered with painted brick plinth. Plain tiled roof. Gault brick ridge stack to right of centre. Two C20 boarded doors. Two horizontal sliding sash windows and two fixed light windows; three first floor horizontal sliding sash windows.	II
DCB6226	Queen's Head Inn	1317362	TL 48631 49178	Late C15, altered in C17 with C19 additions.		Timber-framed and plastered with some old plastered panels; painted brick plinth. Plain tiled roof. Painted red brick stack to left hand and ridge stack to right of centre. Two storeys, part wine cellars. Long curved range with continuous jetty at two different levels with curved solid brackets, two closely set perhaps indicating an original doorway. Four-panelled door to right hand with one ground floor hung sash window with side lights, one originally fixed light window with glazing bars and one horizontal sliding sash window. Two first floor horizontal sliding sash windows and one casement window. Interior: Exposed chamfered ceiling beams, crown post roof with octagonal post with moulded cap and base on cambered tie beams. Queen's Head opened c.1810.	II*
DCB6227	The Black Bull Inn	1317376	TL 48574 49095	Late C16 or early C17 with C18 alterations and additions.		Timber-framed and plastered with some original C18 pargetted panels; painted brick, plastered plinth. Plain tiled roofs half hipped to south of main range. Gault brick ridge stack, side stack to north and end stack to south. One storey and attic main range with two storey north cross wing, C18 two storey rear extension and south gable end single storeyed extension. Three entrances with C19 panelled and glazed doors, each with hoods supported on brackets. Two canted hung sash bay windows one horizontal sliding sash and one six-paned hung sash window. Similar first floor window and two gabled casement dormer windows. Iron bracket for inn sign possibly C18. Interior: - altered open fireplace, chamfered ceiling beams. The Black Bull was open in 1607.	II
DCB5259	54 High Street	1317390	TL 48620 49342	Early C19.		Timber-framed with roughcast render, painted brick plinth. Plain tiled mansard roof; red brick external end stacks. Two storeys and attics, symmetrical three 'bays'. Six-flush-panelled door in reeded doorcase with flat canopy. Two ground floor twelve-paned hung sash windows with flush frames and three first floor and two attic floor horizontal sliding sash windows.	II
DCB5260	Ariel Cottage, High Street	1317404	TL 48612 49125	Possibly early C19.		Timber-framed and plastered with slated roof. Two storeys. Central C20 boarded door flanked by two windows with glazing bars and one first floor top hung window with glazing bars. Included for group value.	II
DCB5263	105 High Street	1317435	TL 48623	C17 with		Timber-framed with roughcast render. Plain tiled roof with red brick ridge stack with upper	II

DCB5953	Chest Tomb beside East Churchyard Boundary Wall and to the East of the Parish Church of St Mary	1330962	49135	late C18 and C20 alterations.	courses rebuilt. Two storeys and attics, three unit lobby entry plan. Moulded wooden eaves cornice. Canted hung sash bay window to right hand of C20 panelled door with twelve-paned hung sash window to left hand. Three C20 first floor casement windows.	II
DCB6278	Sawston Hall	1330979	TL 48782 49233	Late C17	Chest tomb. Late C17 with enriched pilasters, emblems of mortality and cartouche of arms of three leopards.	I
			TL 48840 49112	Late medieval manor house	Late medieval manor house reputedly burnt in 1553 by the Duke of Northumberland as a reprisal for the Huddleston family's hospitality to Mary on July 6 1553. Rebuilt by Sir John Huddleston (d.1557) and his son Sir Edmund Huddleston (d.1606), 'IH 1557' and 'EH 1584' (dated stones in courtyard), using stone from Cambridge castle, a gift of Queen Mary. Alterations, rebuilding and extensions in early C18, and C19; restoration 1850-61. Limestone, ironstone and clunch rubble with Barnack limestone; C19 limestone dressings and some brick and tile repair. Plain tiled roofs with leaded valleys and flats. Two storeys with attics. Courtyard plan, original medieval hall range on north side with two storeyed porched entrance, and oriel linked by completed wings (1584) to south range (1553-7) with gallery and pentagonal stair turret; a priest's hole in this turret built by Nicholas Owen, and three other holes are exceptional in their design. A private chapel in the south range was registered for public worship in 1791. North elevation: Main hall range of four 'bays' with original medieval chequered masonry up to attic floor. Flanking wings each of two 'bays' with gabled parapets; moulded band between ground and first floors and capping to plinth continuous across projecting gabled porch and oriel. C19 Jacobean revival archway to entrance porch replacing C18 archway, restored windows with hollow-chamfered and chamfered mullions and transoms, of multiple-lights at ground and first floors with moulded cornices; dormer and attic windows of two and three-lights. Side stacks rebuilt or partly rebuilt with red brick octagonal shafts. (C18 print). Interior: Late C15 painted plank and muntin partition rebuilt as internal porch in south range. Late C16 panelling, much resited, in great hall and chambers of north range (with C16 tapestries temporarily removed R.C.H.M. report) and long gallery with original fireplaces; of note the late C16 fireplace to the hall with Ionic pilasters flanking four-centred moulded stone arch with three bay over-mantel frieze and panels divided by short Ionic pilasters and consoles with acanthus decoration. Late C16 stair turret with solid oak steps and central newel; in attic of stair turret and within the north wall of the south range a priests hole; (three other priest holes in south and east ranges). Staircase in east range late C1 rebuilt in C19 Jacobean style. C16 kitchen in west wing with two hearths, one with a baking oven. Late C17 or early C18 bolelection moulded panelling of two heights in north-east room; door frames in staircase hall and C18 vaulted cellar. Early to mid C18 panelling, doors and chimney piece to north west chamber. Chapel with late C18 internal head-stopped drip moulds, floor, and marble altar, C19 plaster imitation linen-fold panelling and stained glass including one to John Digby recently sanctified; balustraded gallery to priest's room in east range at mezzanine level with wardrobe and priest's hole above. Some C18 doors and architraves; mid C19 doors and fittings, internal partitions, rear passage and service rooms to north range. The hall remained in the ownership of the Huddleston family till c.1975 when it	I

DCB5957	Pump in Courtyard of Sawston Hall	1330980	TL 48845 49120	C18	was sold to The Cambridge Centre for Languages; during the second world war it was the operational headquarters of the 66th Fighter Wing of the 2nd and 8th Air Force.	II
DCB5480	Kings Head Public House	1330981	TL 48599 49539	Late C17 with C19 alterations and additions.	Timber-framed and plastered with painted brick casing and plastered plinth. Plain tiled roof, gable end stacks both reduced and capped, red brick stack behind ridge to right of centre. Two storeys three unit plan. Boarded door, three wide eight-paned hung sash windows recessed in segmental brick arches, four first floor horizontal sliding sash windows. The Kings Head is recorded open in 1847.	II
DCB5481	War Memorial (At Junction with Church Lane)	1330982	TL 48659 49230	Medieval cross repaired 1880 and altered in 1919	War Memorial. Medieval cross repaired 1880 and altered in 1919 to become the village war memorial. Barnack limestone chamfered and mitred shaft on weathered octagonal to square base. C19 head, and granite plinth with names of war dead of 1914-18 war, 1939-45 war and Korean war 1950-3. The cross is sited in its original position at the market-cross	II
DCB5482	The Firs, 115 High Street	1330983	TL 48611 49100	Late C17 with C19 and C20 alterations.	Timber-framed and plastered; C2U pantiled roof and end stack to left hand. Large C17 rectangular planned red brick ridge stack to right of centre. Slated rear wing. Two storeys; three unit plan originally with lobby entry. C20 entrance in closed porch to right hand. Three ground floor twelve-paned hung sash window and small casement window. Four horizontal sliding sash first floor windows. Interior: Cased ceiling beams.	II
DCB5483	Brooklands, 163 High Street	1330984	TL 48596 48831	Early C19 incorporating an C18 house.	Painted gault brick with some stone dressings. Slated roofs. Two storeys with attics, main range with large wing to east extending to factory building and shorter projecting wing to north. Main entrance recessed with central sixpanned door and Tuscan portico; two ground floor and two first floor twelve-paned hung sash windows. East wing with one round headed staircase window and west wing with one ground floor twelve-paned hung sash window. The south front has an original half domed conservatory and wide shallow bay to east wing with two full height ground and first floor shuttered hung sash windows. Interior: Early C19 and later details. The house and factory site were owned by Thomas Evans (d.1850) who bought the tanyard in 1844.	II
DCB5484	Nos. 58 and 60 High Street	1330985	TL 48630 49319	Late C18 with C19 and C20 alterations.	Timber-framed and roughcast rendered. C20 plain tiled roof with coved eaves cornice. Original ridge stack red brick to left hand and inserted gault brick stack to right hand. Two storeys and attics with an additional parallel range giving double pile plan. Three shop windows and two doors. Three first floor, horizontal sliding sash windows, and three dormer windows two with hipped and one with flat roof and similar windows.	II
DCB5958	84 High Street	1330986	TL 48637 49213	C17 with early C19 alteration	House and shop. Timber-framed and plastered with brick plinth and C19 gault brick end stacks. Plain tiled roof to front elevation, and pantiled to rear. Two storeys, with parallel additional range to rear forming double pile plan. Central entrance with panelled door and	II

DCB6617	The Brook ,137 High Street	1330987	TL 48502 48862	Early C17 with C19 alterations and additions.	shop window projecting as a bay with pent roof. Wide six-paned hung sash window to left hand and two first floor casement windows.	II
					Timber- framed and plastered, front elevation cased in brick and painted. Two end stacks with some early brick. Plain tiled roofs. Two storeys and attic. Long east-west range with staircase projection, C19 gable end and rear additions. Entrance to right of centre with rectangular fanlight above panelled door and portico with slender columns and pilasters c.1810. Three ground floor recessed twelve-paned hung sash windows and five first floor horizontal sliding sash windows. Interior: Exposed ceiling beams, fireplace relined with brick. Staircase with flat shaped balusters to first floor with oak boards around central newel to attic floor.	

APPENDIX D. OASIS REPORT FORM

All fields are required unless they are not applicable.

Project Details

OASIS Number	oxfordar3-152392			
Project Name	Land south of 41 Mill Lane, Sawston			
Project Dates (fieldwork)	Start	05-06-2013	Finish	07-06-2013
Previous Work (by OA East)	No	Future Work	Unknown	

Project Reference Codes

Site Code	SAWMIL13	Planning App. No.	n/a
HER No.	n/a	Related HER/OASIS No.	n/a

Type of Project/Techniques Used

Prompt	Research
Development Type	Urban Residential

Please select all techniques used:

DBA

<input type="checkbox"/> Aerial Photography - interpretation	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Documentary Search
<input type="checkbox"/> Aerial Photography - new	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Visual Inspection (Site Visit)

Monument Types & Period

List feature types using the [NMR Monument Type Thesaurus](#) together with their respective periods. If no features were found, please state "none".

Monument	Period
none	Select period...
	Select period...
	Select period...
	Select period...

Project Location

County	Cambridgeshire	Site Address (including postcode if possible)	
District	South Cambridgeshire	Land south of 41 Mill Lane Sawston Cambridgeshire CB22 3HY	
Parish	Sawston		
HER	Cambridgeshire		
Study Area	1.48 ha	National Grid Reference	TL 480493

Project Originators

Organisation	OA EAST
Project Brief Originator	n/a
Project Design Originator	n/a
Project Manager	Dr Paul Spoerry
Supervisor	Taleyna Fletcher

Project Archives

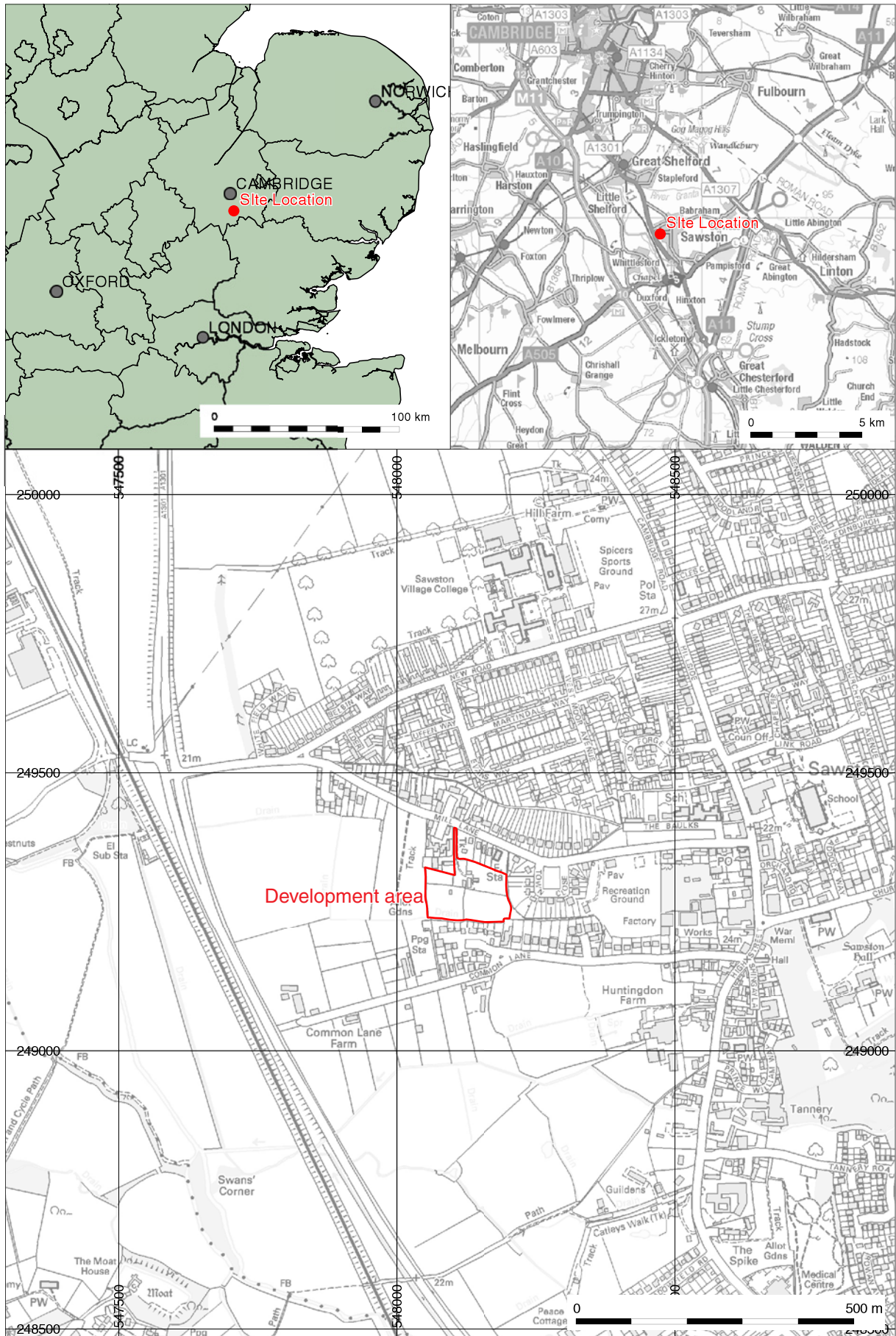
Physical Archive	Digital Archive	Paper Archive
Cambs County Stores	OA East Offices, Bar Hill	Cambs County Stores
SAWMIL13	SAWMIL13	SAWMIL13

Archive Contents/Media

	Physical Contents	Digital Contents	Paper Contents
Animal Bones	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Ceramics	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
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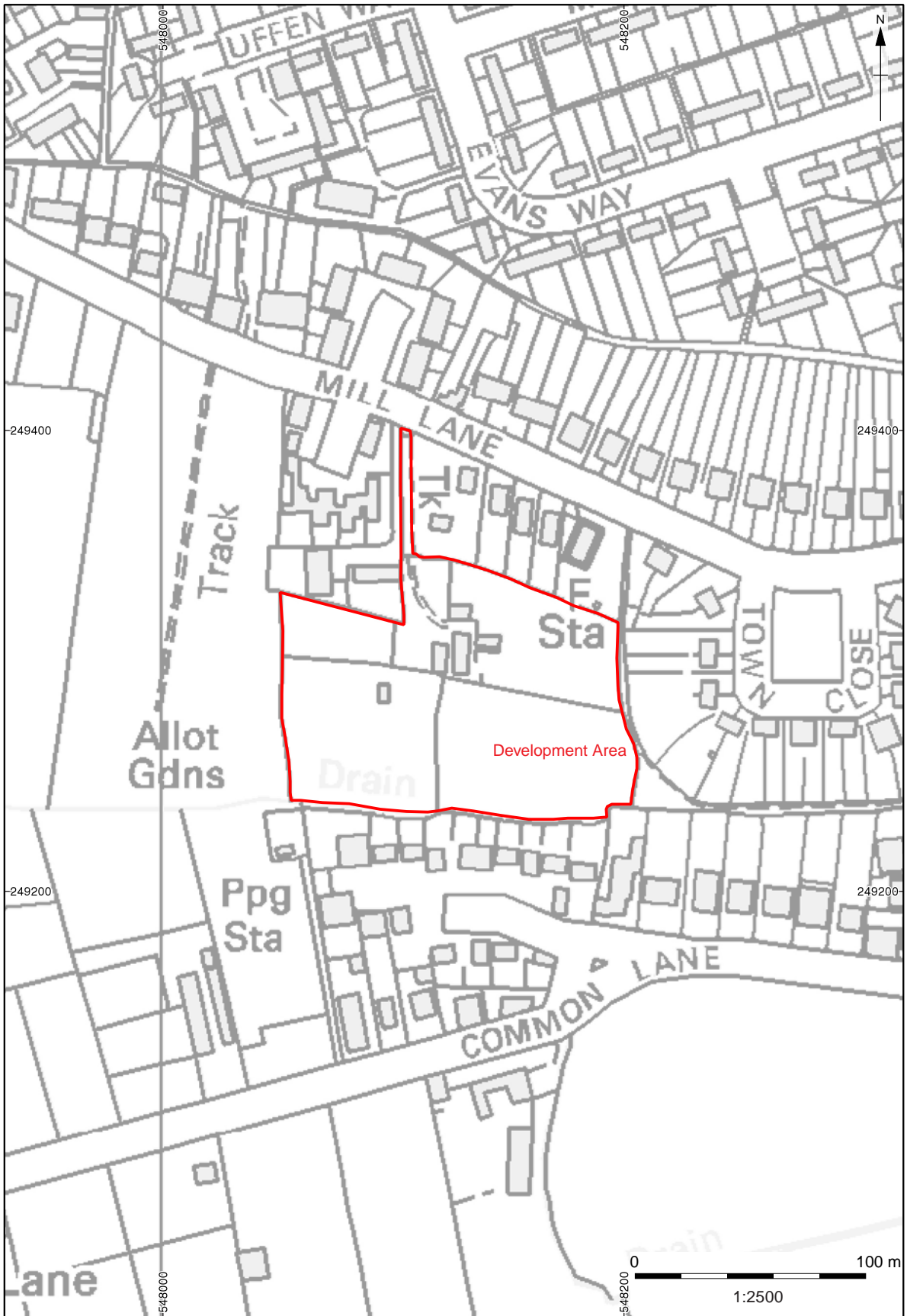
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<input type="checkbox"/> GIS	<input type="checkbox"/> Context Sheet
<input type="checkbox"/> Geophysics	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Correspondence
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Images	<input type="checkbox"/> Diary
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Illustrations	<input type="checkbox"/> Drawing
<input type="checkbox"/> Moving Image	<input type="checkbox"/> Manuscript
<input type="checkbox"/> Spreadsheets	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Map
<input type="checkbox"/> Survey	<input type="checkbox"/> Matrices
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Text	<input type="checkbox"/> Microfilm
<input type="checkbox"/> Virtual Reality	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Misc.
	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Research/Notes
	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Photos
	<input type="checkbox"/> Plans
	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Report
	<input type="checkbox"/> Sections
	<input type="checkbox"/> Survey

Notes:



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Figure 1: Site location



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Figure 2: Map showing proposed development area (red)

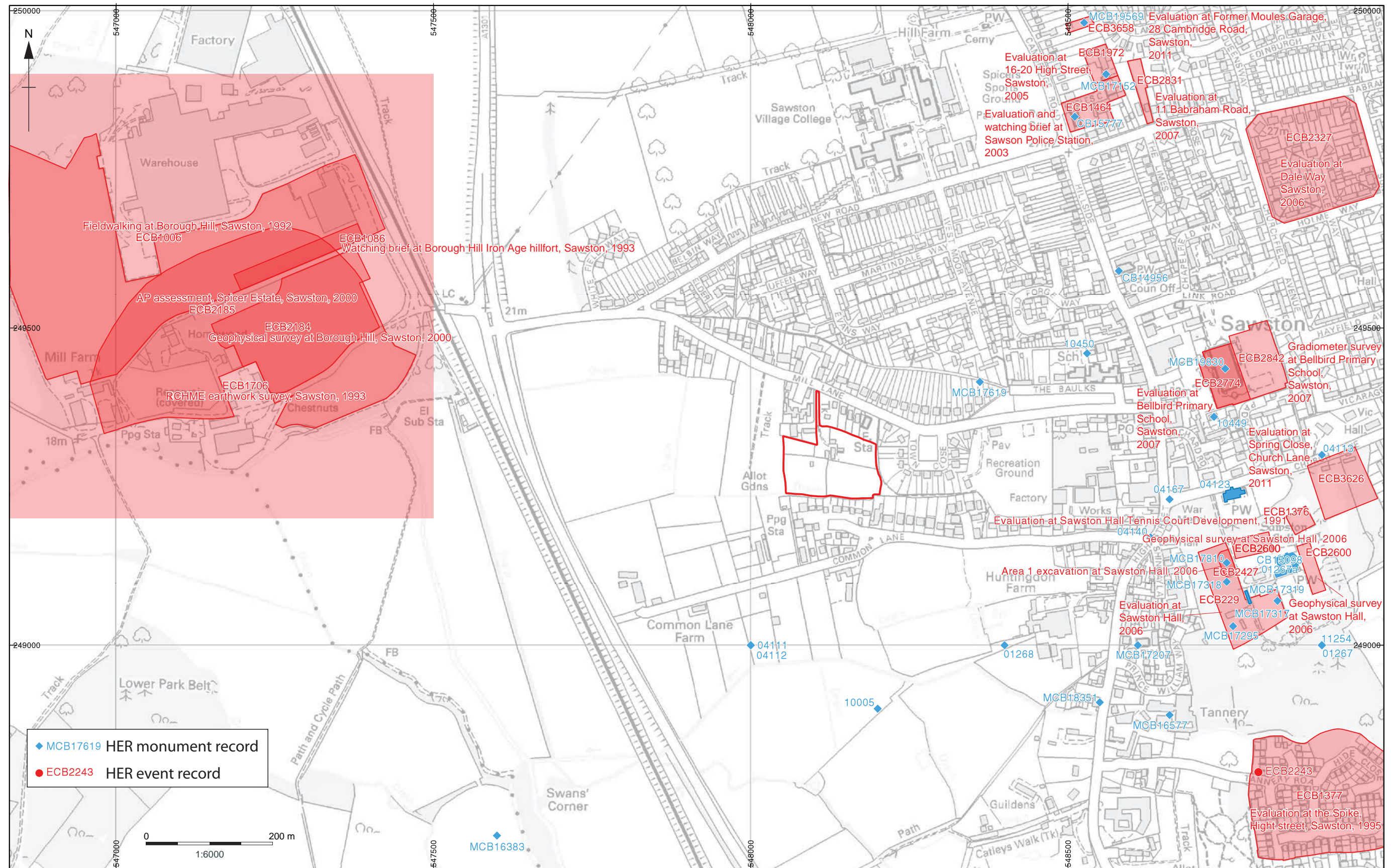


Figure 3: Result of HER search showing distribution of monument records

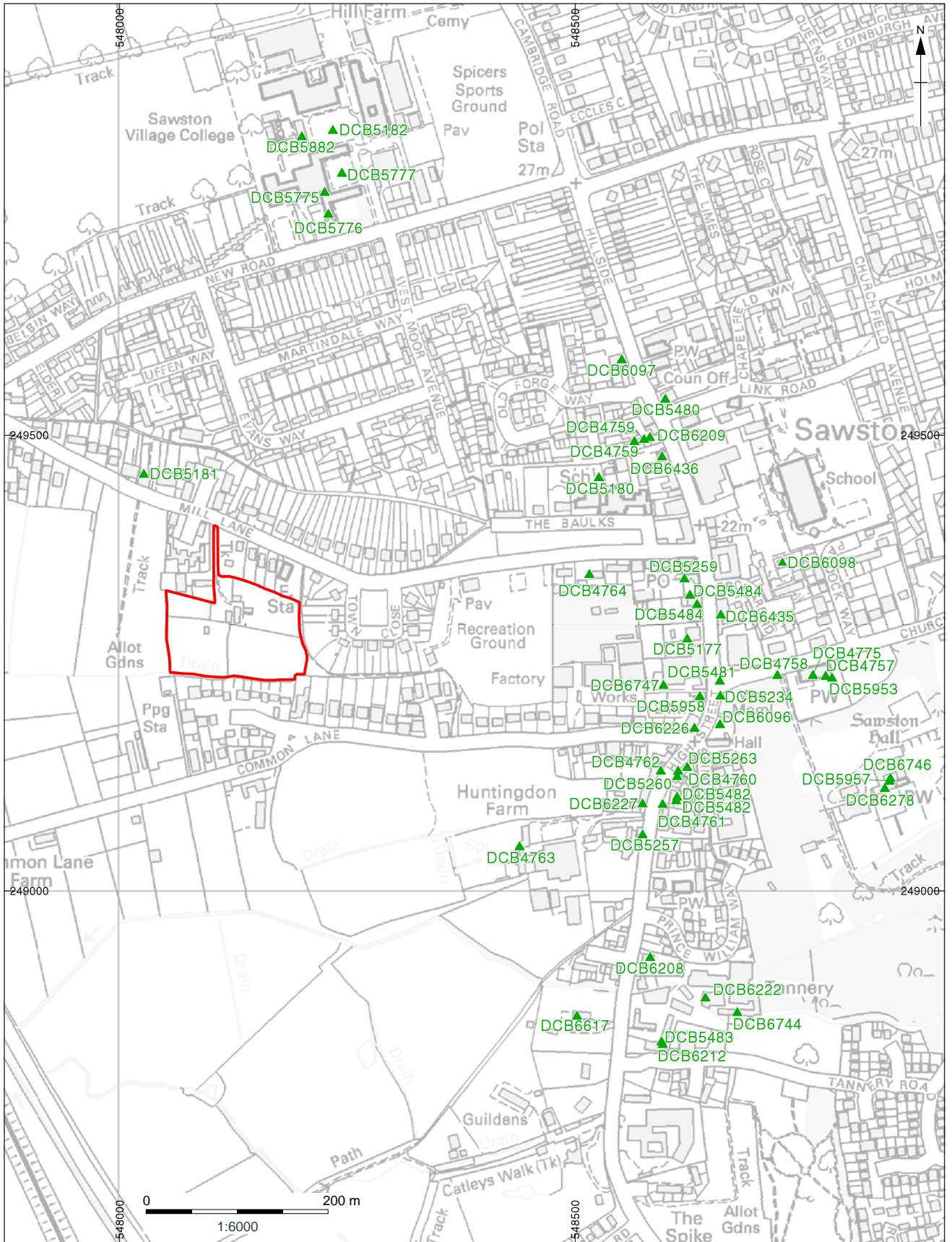


Figure 4: Result of HER search showing distribution of listed building records

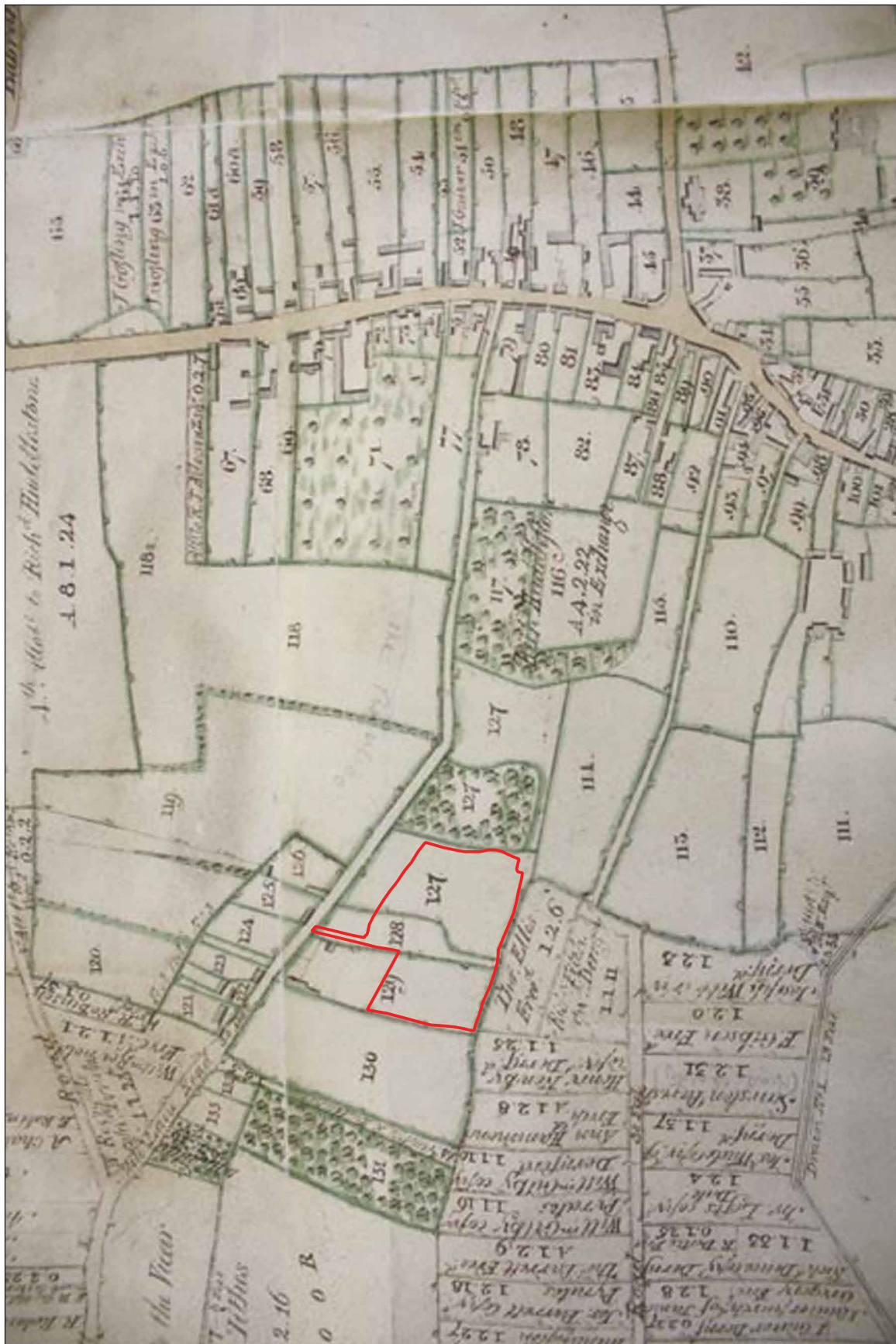


Figure 5: Extract from Sawston Inclosure Map, 1811 (CRO RefP136/26/B), showing location of site (red)

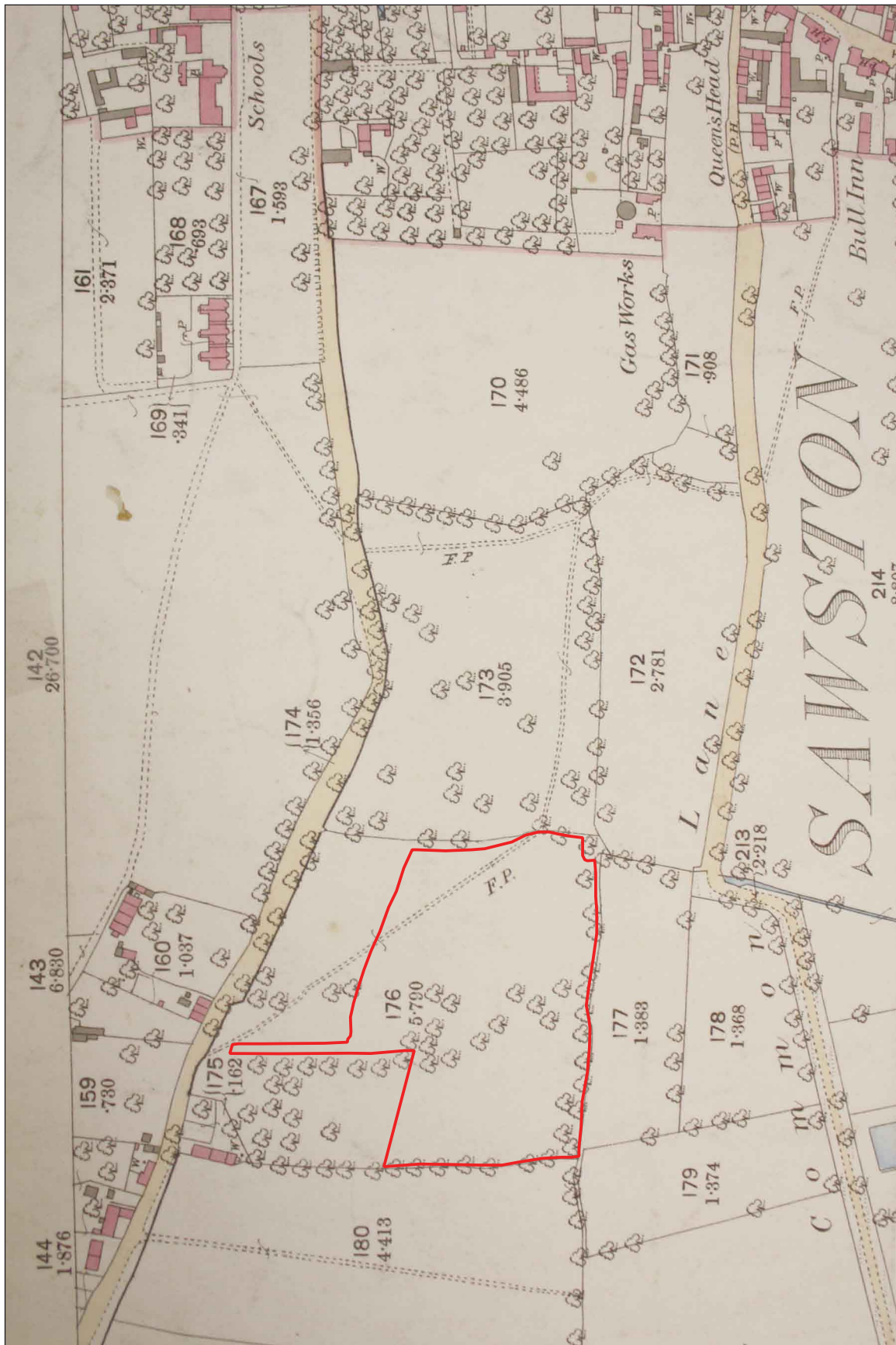


Figure 6: Extract from First Edition Ordnance Survey Map (25" edition), 1886, showing location of site (red)

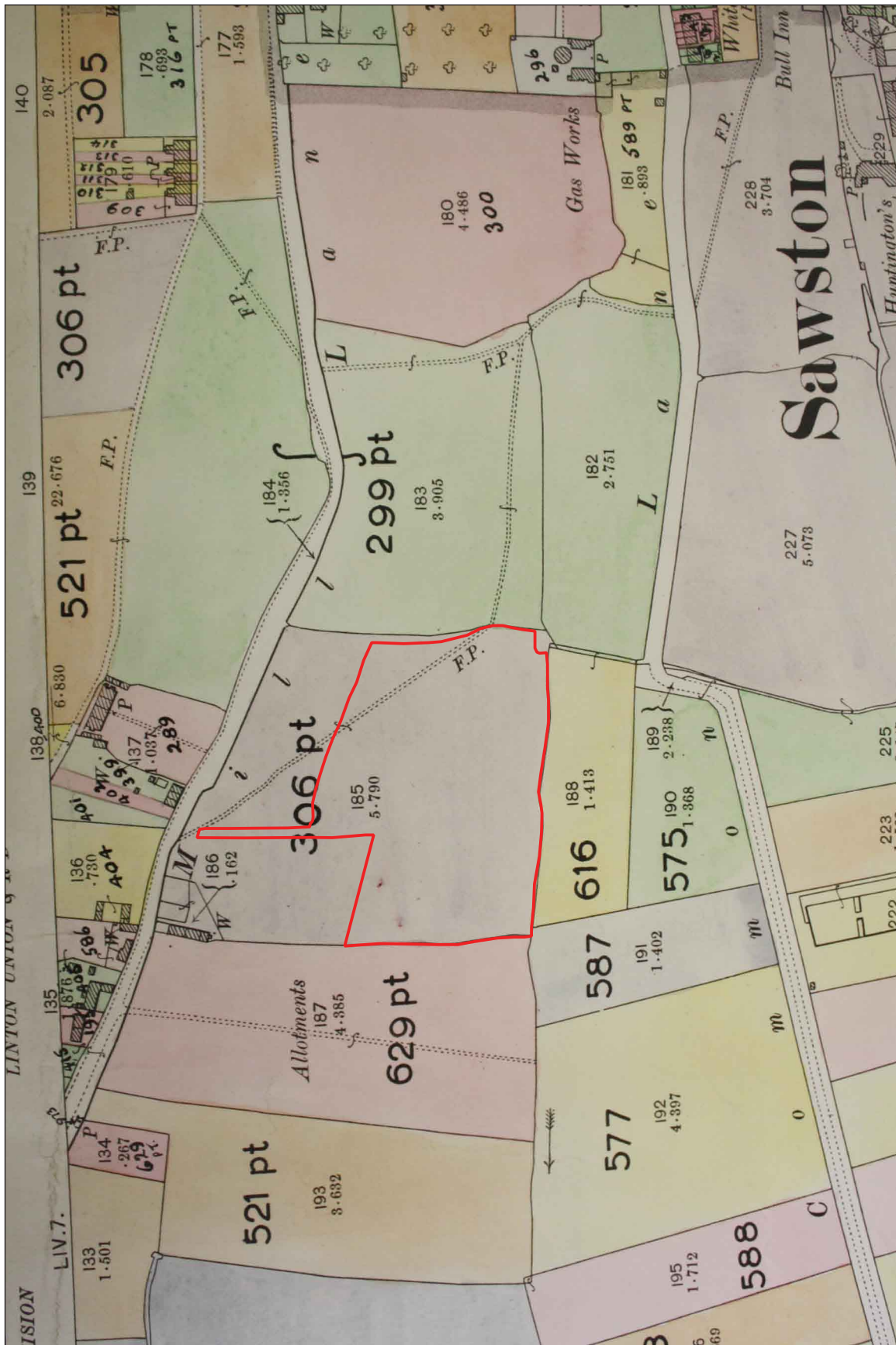


Figure 7: Extract from Second Edition Ordnance Survey Map (25" edition), 1903, showing location of study site (red)

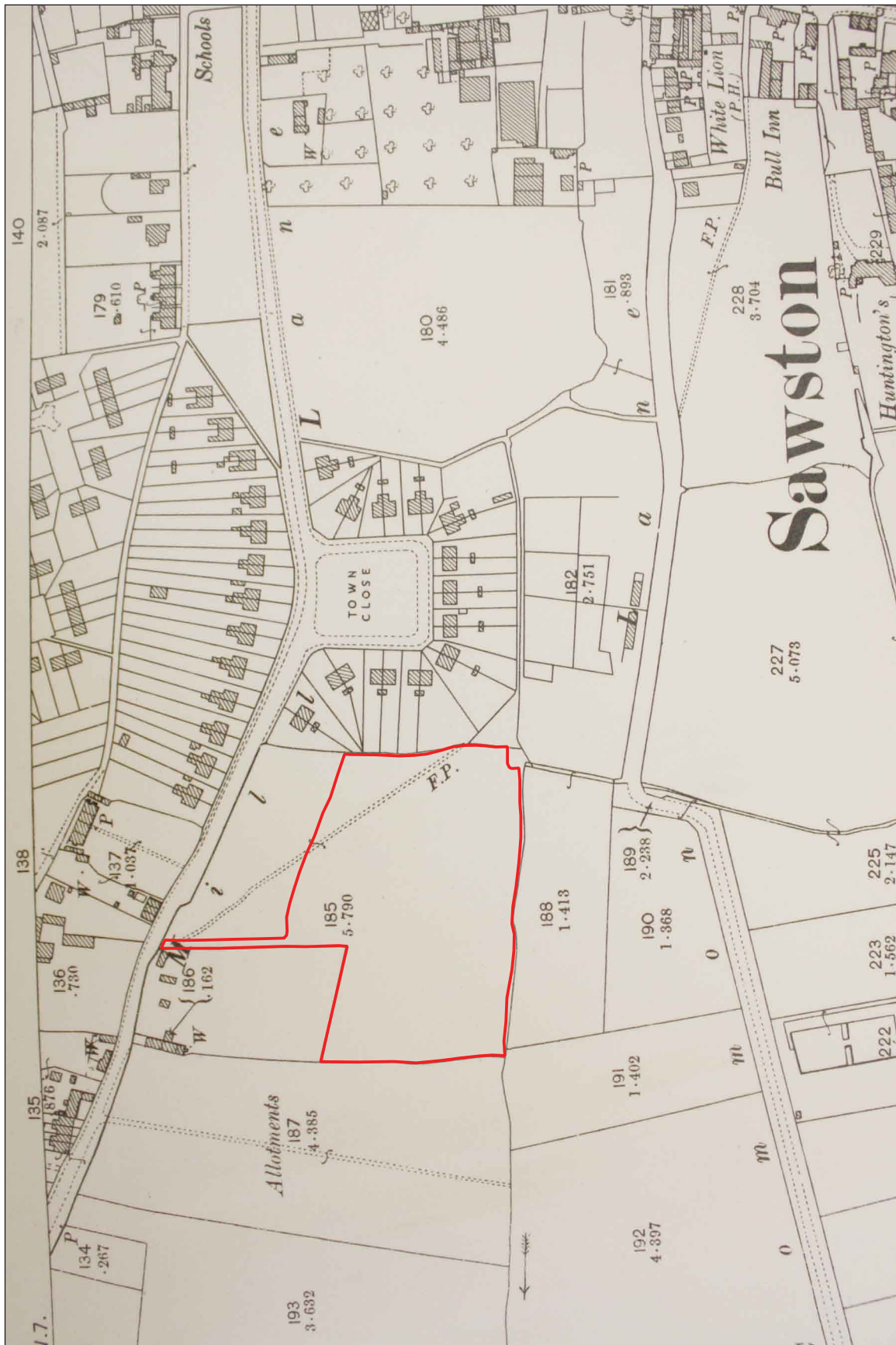


Figure 9: Extract from 1950-54 Ordnance Survey Map (25" edition), showing location of study site (red)



Plate 1: View of Mill Lane, from West



Plate 2: Access track to site

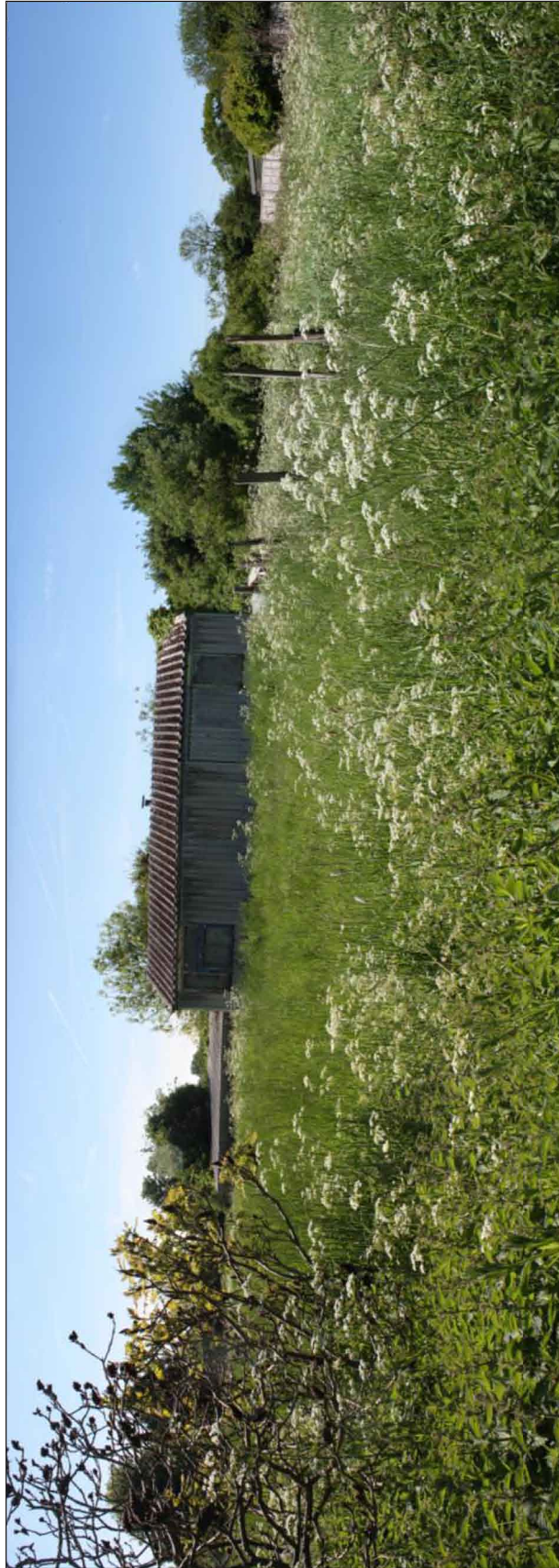


Plate 3: View of site from northern boundary at rear of 41 Mill Lane (Created using "Autostitch")



Plate 4: View of Site from Allotments to the west of the site



Plate 5: View of Site from Allotments to the west of the site



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